WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 10-5 (50-41). Wednesday, cloudy. Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 16-5 (50-41). day, cold and foggy. CHANNEL: Smooth. cloudy. Temp. 15-8 (59-46). Tuesday, clear. Temp. 10-1 (50-34).
IONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,174 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1976 Established 1887

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	[illegible]
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	[illegible]
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	[illegible]
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	2.50 F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 [illegible]
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	[illegible]
Greece	1[illegible] Dr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	[illegible]	Spain	30 P.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L. [illegible]
Italy	330 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 [illegible]
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.

United Press International.

onid Brezhnev with President Tito in Belgrade.

cting Western Allegations

ezhnev Denies Intention Interfering in Yugoslavia

By Murray Seeger

GRADE, Nov. 15.—Soviet unist party chief Leonid ev moved quickly today to a crucial issue in an im- t series of talks with Presi- ito of Yugoslavia.

a low-key reception in le, Mr. Brezhnev used an g dinner party as a plat- o respond to suggestions in ent U.S. election campaign sewhere in the West that viet Union was preparing ade Yugoslavia after the of Marshal Tito, who is

Western leaders, Mr. Brezh- id, "are trying to present via as a poor, helpless ed Riding Hood whom the , bloodthirsty-wolf-ag- Soviet Union is preparing apart and swallow."

Friendly Relations

e contrary, Mr. Brezhnev ed, the Soviet Union firmly by the endeavor gthen and develop friend- ions with it on the basis plete equality and mutual and confidence and non- ence in internal affairs."

Brezhnev's remarks seem- catch the Yugoslavs off since they came openly c and Marshal Tito had r only two hours. The leader has made similar nts earlier but not in lorful terms.

ing for the talks which eeply influence the future oslavia, Mr. Brezhnev ap- pale and tired and was his newly acquired hear- behind his left ear.

ealth of both Communist is one of the issues in kground of Mr. Brezhnev's sit to Yugoslavia in five

Brezhnev, who will be month, is considered a moderate by the Yugo- They are seeking from reaffirmation of a Moscow made in 1955 to guarantee via's position as an inde- t, nonaligned state with n form of decentralized nist system. Belgrade successor might not be able as Mr. Brezhnev.

he other side, the Soviet on apparently believes the current negotiation will be the last of its type in which Marshal Tito will participate. The elderly leader is under orders to reduce his public activities and travel.

Khrushchev Action

In his toast at an official dinner for Mr. Brezhnev, Marshal Tito emphasized the 1955 statement, issued by Nikita Khrushchev when he restored relations with the Yugoslav Communists.

The statement assured "independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference, respect for the different paths of internal development and peculiarities of the international positions of our countries and parties," Marshal Tito said.

"Continuing these principles into the future, he added, "constitutes the best guarantee for a successful development of comprehensive cooperation between our two countries for our mutual understanding and confidence."

The Yugoslavs want a new guarantee from Moscow not only because of the age and failing health of both leaders but also because they believe the Soviet Union in the last six months has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Peking Shaken By Worst Quake Since Last July

PEKING, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—The Chinese capital was rocked tonight by the worst earthquake since last July's, but there was no immediate sign of damage or casualties.

For about 20 seconds, buildings swayed, windows rattled and wide cracks opened and closed in high-rise apartments. Thousands of Chinese grabbed their bed quilts and rushed to the freezing streets.

But there was no mass evacuation, and an hour after the shakeup the vast majority of Peking's 6 million people had returned to their homes.

EEC Plans Ties With Comecon

But It Rules Out Trading as Blocs

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15 (IHT).—Common Market foreign ministers agreed here today on the first steps toward developing ties with the economic organization of the Soviet bloc, Comecon, but ruled out trade relations.

The EEC ministers were replying to a Comecon proposal for a joint cooperation agreement, first made last February. Among the steps suggested by Comecon for "working relations" between the two blocs were agreement on the exchange of information, statistics, studies and forecasts.

The EEC ministers' draft response is an extremely cautious document, according to EEC officials, because it specifically excludes trade relations between the two organizations. The EEC is insisting that such relations must be conducted through trade agreements between the EEC and each of the Comecon member nations separately. Bloc-to-bloc trade negotiations are ruled out.

Moreover, problems concerned with economic cooperation will also be reserved for bilateral discussion.

Diplomatic Recognition

As these two major items will not be part of the cooperation accord, its political significance will be slight. But, officials said, at least it is beginning. Until now, the Soviet Union has refused to give the Common Market diplomatic recognition.

Coincidentally, the EEC ministers also made another possible breakthrough in relations with the Communist world when they agreed to develop relations with Yugoslavia, which is not a Comecon member.

Early next month, the current EEC Council president, Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel, will visit Yugoslavia accompanied by a European commissioner, Finn Gundelach. Their purpose will be to institutionalize relations between Brussels and Belgrade and to improve the present nonpreferential trade arrangement that exists between the two.

They will also hope to make proposals to the Yugoslavs for stronger economic contacts—over and above the $55-million loan that the EEC already intends to give Yugoslavia.

Crosland Comment

The British foreign secretary, Anthony Crosland, commented today: "The future prosperity of Yugoslavia is of profound significance to the European community as a whole. I hope the proposed talks with Belgrade will end in a very public and very explicit agreement between us."

He added that it was his view, after a recent visit to Yugoslavia, that the Yugoslavs are determined to defend themselves whether any threat to them is political or economic. It was in this context that the Yugoslavs' desire for increased dealings with the EEC should be seen, Mr. Crosland said.

United Press International.

KEEPING THE PEACE — A Soviet-made tank of the Syrian Army, being used by the Arab peace-keeping force, rumbles into the ruins of Beirut's commercial district.

In Peace-Keeping Role

Syrian Army Takes Control of Beirut

By James F. Clarity

BEIRUT, Nov. 15 (NYT).—The Syrian Army took total control of Beirut today, forcing peace on the battle-ravaged central area of the capital and in effect ending the civil war that has killed at least 35,000 persons in 19 months.

The Syrians—officially only part of an Arab peace-keeping force but actually the overwhelmingly dominant contingent of the force and the only ones who participated significantly in today's occupation operation—met virtually no armed resistance as they began advancing toward the center of the city shortly after dawn.

The Syrians' bulldozers broke through thick earth and cement barricades, followed by their tanks and truckloads of heavily armed combat infantrymen. The Lebanese leftist-Moslem-Palestinian forces and Christian rightists, who had been shooting and shelling each other throughout the last night of the war, either disappeared or peacefully gave up control of key points on the urban front lines to the advancing Syrians.

A few fusillades of machine-gun fire and several mortar shells were aimed at the advancing troops, who returned the fire. But there were no reported casualties among either the Syrians or the retreating militiamen as a result of the exchanges of fire. A Syrian soldier was killed when one of his grenades accidently exploded. Three Lebanese civilians stepped on mines in the streets. One of the civilians reportedly died.

The advancing troops were welcomed cautiously by most of the people of Beirut who were in their path, whether Moslem or Christian.

Militarily, the Syrian operation (several hundred Sudanese and Libyan troops of a token peace-keeping force that has been largely inactive here since June helped patrol the area around the airport) was apparently near-perfect.

By noon, the Syrians had penetrated the center of Beirut from several directions on the city's edge, some previously controlled by rightists, others by leftists and Palestinians.

Key Positions.

Syrian tanks and troops took positions controlling access to the raidio and television stations, the central bank, the electricity generating plant and the points on the confrontation line where the heaviest fighting of the war had persisted for more than a year—the National Museum, the square near the parliament and the central market place.

The next planned phase of the Syrian occupation of Lebanon, also approved by the Arab League nations in meetings last month in Saudi Arabia and Egypt, is the control of the national highways from Beirut north to Tripoli and the Syrian border and south to Sidon and Tyre.

The Syrian occupation force is expected to stop well short of Lebanon's common border with Israel, where penetration of troops from Damascus could stir conflict neither Syria nor Israel seems to want. The Syrians have also to deal with, or connive at, the occupation of several Israeli border area towns by Christian rightist forces who captured the towns with Israeli assistance.

The Syrian force is nominally under the command of President Elias Sarkis, who was elected in May with strong Syrian support.

At nightfall, Beirut, on the 26th day of the 56th cease-fire since the war began in April of last year, was unusually quiet. There was, by 8:30 p.m., no sound of heavy machine guns, no thunder of artillery shells.

British Independence Plan Divides Nationalists at Geneva

GENEVA, Nov. 15 (NYT).—The first plenary session in 10 days failed today to break the deadlock at the conference on Rhodesia's future, as hardline nationalists continued to demand a British guarantee of independence under black majority rule by March 1, 1978.

The Patriotic Front, grouping two of the four nationalist delegations, charged that Britain would open the "sluice gates" to stalling maneuvers by the white minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith by making independence conditional on prior completion of constitutional and other arrangements for the changeover.

Ivor Richard, British chairman of the conference, opened today's short session by reading a statement that recalled London's position that the arrangements for a peaceful transition from white to black rule would take 15 months from the successful conclusion of the present talks.

Should the conference complete, by the end of this month, the arrangements for the biracial government that is to hold office during the interim in what is still legally a British colony, the date of independence would be March 1, 1978, he said.

But Mr. Richard assured that independence could be advanced to Dec. 1, 1977, if it proved possible to complete the necessary procedures within 12 months, as the nationalists demand.

Two nationalist leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, were prepared to put aside the independence date issue, as Mr. Richard strongly urges. The chairman, who said today that the conference has been on this issue too long already, wants to move on to the key question of the composition and function of the biracial interim government.

But Joshua Nkomo, a rival of Bishop Muzorewa for control of Rhodesia's African National Council, and Robert Mugabe, political spokesman for the guerrillas, demanded an adjournment of the meeting. Working together in their Patriotic Front, the two nationalists obtained a 24-hour adjournment because, they said, they needed time to study the British statement.

A Precise Date

The Nkomo-Mugabe team is demanding that Britain set a precise date by which it will proclaim, at the latest, Rhodesia's independence under the rule of the black majority.

While accepting March 1, 1978, as the deadline for independence, the Patriotic Front rejects the British contention that this date must be conditional on the completion of the transitional arrangements.

The leader of the white Rhodesian delegation, Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl, reiterated today the Smith government's view that 23 months will be required to conclude these procedures.

On leaving the meeting at the Palais des Nations today, Mr. Nkomo complained to reporters that it was "quite obvious" that the British position would make possible the putting off of independence "indefinitely."

Today's meeting underscored the division among the nationalists, who are all rivals for the political leadership of Zimbabwe, the African name that an independent Rhodesia under black rule is to take.

Labor Concedes To Lords Over Bill on Dockers

LONDON, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—The Labor government tonight acknowledged that it has failed to win approval for a controversial bill on dock workers against strong opposition in Parliament.

Employment Secretary Albert Booth said the government would accept an amendment proposed by the House of Lords that greatly reduces the scope of the bill.

The legislation sought to create a five-mile coastal corridor where all cargo-handling work would go only to registered longshoremen. The amendment cuts this to half a mile, in major port areas only.

The House of Lords, where the opposition Conservatives have a majority, has been using its powers of delay and criticism against government bills in the last few weeks.

With only a slender hold on the House of Commons, Labor has just managed to overturn most amendments by the Lords but abstentions by two of its own right-wing members has weakened the dock-worker bill. *This was accepted in order to* salvage the remnants of the legislation.

Carter Doubtful Of Swift Decline In Unemployed

By Edward Walsh

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 15 (WP).—President-elect Jimmy Carter said today that the American people should be prepared to tolerate an unemployment rate of 5 per cent or more through much of his first term in office.

At his second press conference since the election, Mr. Carter was asked whether his goal of an unemployment rate of 4 to 4½ per cent by 1980 necessarily means that unemployment will be 5 to 7 per cent in the years before then.

"I would guess that is a likely prospect," he replied. The unemployment rate is now 7.9 per cent.

But Mr. Carter also said that he will not delay his plan to seek reforms in the government bureaucracy and the tax and welfare system because of the state of the economy.

On foreign policy, the President-elect gave one of his strongest statements on the issue of human rights in foreign countries, calling this an "all pervasive" consideration for the United States.

"The allocations of foreign aid and the normal friendship of our country would be determined or affected by the attitudes of those countries toward human rights," he said in a response to a question about U.S. relations with Chile and other countries with dictatorial regimes.

One of Mr. Carter's first important steps in dealing with the economy will come early next week when he will make his first post-election trip to Washington and meet with, among others, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns.

Change in Tenure

Mr. Carter has called repeatedly for a change in the tenure of the Fed's chairman to make it coincide with the president's term. He repeated today his intention to seek passage of legislation that would accomplish that. But when asked if he might ask Mr. Burns voluntarily "to step aside" so that he could name his own chairman, Mr. Carter said that he could not answer until after their initial *meeting*.

Predicting "a substantial degree of cooperation' between him and Mr. Burns, Mr. Carter said, "My first inclination is to work with him, to have him stay on."

Mr. Burns's membership on the Federal Reserve Board extends until 1984, but his tenure as chairman will end Jan. 31, 1978, at which time Mr. Carter could name a replacement. Mr. Burns has warned the incoming Carter administration that attempts to fuel the economy through increased government spending will have serious inflationary repercussions.

No details of Mr. Carter's trip to Washington were announced today, except that he will also meet with some Ford administration Cabinet officers. Mr. Carter's aides said that the President-elect is likely to be in Washington Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Carter indicated that he does not expect to meet with President Ford during his initial post-election trip.

After the press conference, aides to Mr. Carter also strongly suggested that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will travel to Plains to meet with Mr. Carter before the President-elect's trip to Washington.

Mr. Carter today also announced his first staff appointment and it came as no surprise. He said that Jody Powell, his 33-year-old press secretary, will continue in that capacity at the *White House*.

Emphasizing his determination

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Carter's People's Inaugural

'Everybody' Invited To Fete in Capital

By Katlyn Barker

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP).—President-elect Jimmy Carter is planning to invite 300,000 to 400,000 of his campaign workers to Washington for what he hopes will be a "people's" [illegible] inauguration reminiscent of Andrew Jackson's inaugural celebration 148 years ago.

Mr. Carter's Inaugural Committee will be sending out personal invitations shortly and they will go to "everybody who played any substantial role in the primaries or general election" that put their candidate in office, according to Bardyl Tirana of the committee.

The mailing of so many personal invitations is considered almost unprecedented, as is the more casual invitation that Mr. Tirana issued in Mr. Carter's name:

"The Carters want to reach out to the greatest number of people possible. We want everybody in the country, regardless of what party they belong to, to feel that they are welcome in Washington and we are making plans to properly receive as many as want to come."

A Business Suit

For his oath-taking Jan. 20, Mr. Carter will wear a business suit instead of the more traditional morning coat and top hat of his predecessors. Rosalynn Carter, his wife, will also shun elaborate fashion preparations for evening inaugural activities. She plans to wear the same ball gown she wore to Mr. Carter's inauguration as governor of Georgia five years ago.

The concept of a "people's" inauguration is in keeping with the spirit and tone of Andrew Jackson's inaugural in 1829, Mr. Tirana said. But he cautioned that Mr. Carter's planners hope to coordinate the festivities a little better than Jackson did.

When Jackson took office he invited everybody back to the White House for a celebration. About 20,000 persons took him up on his offer, and historians say that on that day the president nearly suffocated among well-wishers trying to shake his hand.

There are no plans for an open house at the Executive Mansion but Mr. Carter's inauguration planners expect to open up the city on inauguration week for what they say will be simpler, cheaper and thoroughly informal celebrations.

"President Carter will be everyone's President, and the city of Washington is everyone's capital," said Mr. Tirana, who emphasized that the Inaugural Committee will be planning a week of inaugural-linked festivities whose key events will be completely open to the public.

Traditional inaugural balls will give way to what Mr. Tirana calls a series of evening parties with "optional dress—it won't be a white tie affair."

U.S. Again Vetoes Vietnam at UN

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The United States, unswayed by appeals from 32 countries, tonight vetoed the application of Vietnam to become the 146th member of the United Nations Monday.

Ambassador William W. Scranton cast the 18th U.S. veto in UN history, displaying Washington's determination to keep Vietnam out of the world organization until Hanoi gives an accounting of 800 U.S. servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam war.

The action in the Security Council was the third time the United States had used its veto to block Vietnam's membership. The two other vetoes were cast last year.

No other member of the Council opposed entry.

Expected to Vote Itself Out of Existence

ortes Begins Debate Today on Reforms

James M. Markham

RID, Nov. 15 (NYT).— largely unelected, rightist ent, which under the late issimo Francisco Franco le to do, will step to center his week and vote on a l reform bill that is also death warrant.

ld's hustling, somewhat scious press is doing its invest the vote with high newspapers have billed it historic week"—but politi- y it is probable that the two-thirds of the 561 s will vote yes, setting the or elections next spring.

nfident is the government ier Adolfo Suarez that it eady begun to tape ad- g spots for the popular dum it plans to hold in h on the bill which lays l ground for a two-cham- nocratically elected Cortes, ament.

television spot reportedly a thoughtful, somber man es the cameras and tells vers, "Inform yourself well n vote." He then marks r visible "Si"—yes—and in a glass urn.

bodyguards have been d to a number of promi- Communist, Socialist and personalities to lessen the of an assassin's bullet ng the deliberations of the Cortes, which are scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The deputies are being given little time to commit political "hara-kiri," as Jose Maria Gil Robles, a prominent Christian Democrat, put it. The vote on the bill may come by Thursday, giving dedicated Franco followers only a short time to fulminate against the perils of "inorganic democracy."

The government wants to make sure that the vote comes before Saturday, when the rightist National Veterans' Confederation hopes to bring thousands into Madrid's Plaza de Oriente, where Franco used to address the multitudes on the merits of his own "organic" variety of democracy, to pray for *his soul* on the first anniversary of his death.

Veterans Rally

Grudgingly, the government has permitted the Civil War veterans to hold the rally, provided it lasts only 20 minutes and is confined to prayers, the reading of Franco's purported last message to the Spanish people and the singing of the national anthem.

"Once we have gotten [the bill] through the Cortes, 80 per cent of the work will be done," said an adviser to Mr. Suarez, adding the hope that violence or some other unexpected act will not spoil the plans.

After the Cortes vote—assuming it is a victory for the government—Mr. Suarez is expected to turn to the many-sided opposition to negotiate the terms of the elections: what kind of electoral laws will apply, who can have access to radio and television and on what terms, who can hold political rallies, and so on.

Leftist Alliance

The left-of-center opposition alliance called Democratic Coordination, which shows signs of falling apart as the elections near, has vowed to boycott the December referendum if it does not get full guarantees for clean elections.

But to many Spaniards, Democratic Coordination, which includes Communists, Socialists and leftist Christian Democrats, seems to be adopting postures that are hard to square with the political activities of its constituent parties.

In this precampaign atmosphere, threats to boycott the referendum ring a little hollow.

"Our position," said Raul Morodo, a Socialist leader and a dissenter on the boycott question, "is that this is a trap. If the opposition takes a position of voting 'no,' it is going to see its prestige fall." But, he added, "with all the means at its disposal, the government is surely going to win the referendum."

Played Tough-Sentimental Roles in Many Films

Jean Gabin, French Movie Star, Dies at 72

PARIS, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Jean Gabin, 72, France's favorite film star, died here today of a heart attack.

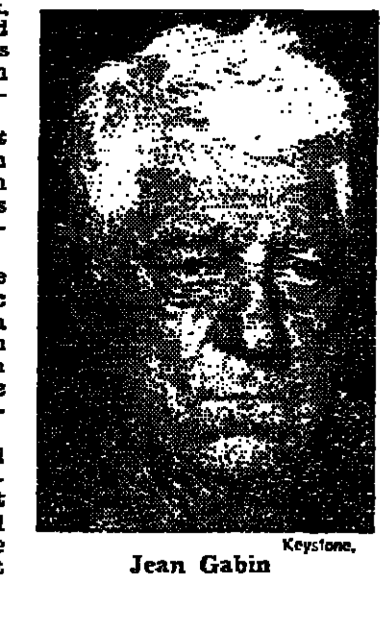
Mr. Gabin's film career, in which he often played the tough guy with a sentimental streak, spanned two continents and nearly half a century. His private life included a much publicized friendship with Marlene Dietrich.

The seventh child of a modest theatrical couple, the Paris-born Mr. Gabin burst onto the screen in the mid-1930s in such roles as gangster, Spanish foreign legionnaire and working-class hero.

Perhaps his most famous role was in Jean Renoir's 1937 classic "La Grande Illusion". Mr. Gabin played a World War I French aviator held in a German prisoner-of-war camp, whose commandant was Eric von Stroheim.

Mr. Gabin's rugged looks and virility endeared him to generations of women. Many thought of him always as the colorful gangster "Pépé le Moko" in the film of the same name, set against the background of the Algiers Casbah in 1935.

In later years, Mr. Gabin was able to transfer successfully to roles as mature and elderly men.



Keystone.

Jean Gabin

His last film, a romantic comedy entitled "L'Année Sainte" (The Holy Year), cast him as an aging escaped convict disguised as a cardinal flying to Rome on a plane that is hijacked.

Other milestones in a career of more than 100 films included "La Bandera" (1935) directed by Julien Duvivier, "Quai des Brumes" (1938) directed by Marcel Carné and also starring *the newly discovered Michèle* Morgan, "Le Jour Se Lève" (1939), also by Marcel Carné, and "En Cas de Malheur" (1958), in which he played opposite Brigitte Bardot.

Over the last decade, Mr. Gabin made two or three films a year.

His private life was almost as varied and colorful as the roles he played on the screen. While in the United States in the late 1930s, he met Marlene Dietrich and the two were close for a decade.

Mr. Gabin was married three times. His last wife, Christiane Fournier, was at his bedside at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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Communist Defections Continue in By-Elections

Gaullists and Socialists Cite Gains in French Vote

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 15 (IHT).—Socialists and Gaullists alike today claimed success in seven National Assembly by-elections that drew almost half a million French voters to the polls yesterday.

Both Gaullist candidates running in yesterday's first-round voting were re-elected, including former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. In the one second-round race, in the Haute-Loire district, the Socialist candidate defeated a supporter of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing by 50 to 49 per cent. In the last general elections, in 1973, the Giscardian had beaten the Socialist by that same margin in the Haute-Loire.

With 16 months to go before the next general elections, analysts were reluctant to read a firm national trend into yesterday's vote. But the results did confirm the Communist party's steady erosion of strength since 1973, and showed that the parties loyal to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were not gaining ground.

Mr. Chirac's victory was especially impressive, since the former prime minister increased his total vote over 1973 despite a greater number of abstentions. The result is expected to strengthen his hand for the December Gaullist party conference, where certain party elements want a Gaullist "people's rally" established in preparation for the 1978 elections.

All four of the runoffs to be decided next Sunday will pit a member of the majority against a leftist opponent. If the trend shown yesterday holds true, the marginal victories that went to the majority in 1973 will go to the opposition. Enough of these marginal victories in 1978 could shift the balance in the National Assembly, where the majority now controls 295 of 490 seats.

L'Humanité, the Communist newspaper, was circumspect in commenting today on the elections yesterday. The French party's 22d congress last February, at which the party shed a good deal of outmoded dogma and adopted a more modernized image, had been counted on to arrest the trend of defections from Communists to Socialists first noticed in the by-elections of late 1974.

But such hopes for a Communist rebound were thwarted yesterday. The Socialists, in addition to winning the Haute-Loire runoff, scored increases of between 4 and 14 per cent across France, while the Communists recorded only one increase and six decreases in their percentages.

On the majority side, a statement by the Gaullist party today said that the results showed that the Gaullists alone were capable of "mobilizing votes" and beating the left. The statement said that the centrist vote, which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has tried to cultivate, had become "disoriented," and that the people were now ready to join the new Gaullist rally.

The notion of another Gaullist rally not only has divided the majority, but has divided the Gaullists themselves. Mr. Chirac said yesterday that he opposed the idea, and that if the original rally—started by Gen. Charles de Gaulle to mobilize the people behind him in 1947-1948—had failed, what chance did he himself have to launch one successfully now?

The majority here has been adrift since Mr. Chirac quit the government in August and started the groundwork for what could be an attempt to unseat Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential elections in 1981. Mr. Chirac has made it clear that he wants to start campaigning for the coming municipal and legislative elections on tough, nationalist, anti-collectivist themes, while the government has taken a more moderate line.

The test of strength between the President and the Gaullists reached a point today where some Gaullists were openly saying that they would oppose Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's choice of Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano to become the first mayor of Paris next year. There will be a transfer of local powers from the national government to the city, concomitant with the installation of the mayor, who will be elected in the spring.

Another 'Rally'

Another element was added to the rivalry today when Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, a Giscardian, announced that the non-Gaullists in the majority were about to launch their own "rally."

The proliferation of "rallies" led L'Humanité to suggest that the rivalry between Gaullists and Giscardians actually was collusion, and that there was soon to be a people's rally for almost everybody.

Meanwhile, the Socialist party was generous in its success, referring to the general "progression of the left," and avoiding anything that might annoy the Communists even more. Claude Estier, the deputy party leader, said, as did the Gaullist spokesmen, that the majority's losses were due to the defections of the centrist voters.

Kremlin Shifts Envoy to Uganda

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has named Yevgeni Musilko as its new ambassador to Uganda, succeeding Andrei Zakharov, who was at the center of a row that resulted in a six-day suspension of relations between Moscow and Kampala a year ago.

Tass said today that Mr. Zakharov had been "released from his duty because he is taking another job," the nature of which was not disclosed. The news agency said Mr. Musilko has served as counselor at the embassies in Cuba and Nigeria and most recently has held "a responsible post" at the Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet Union suspended relations with Uganda last year after Uganda's President Idi Amin charged Mr. Zakharov with "criminal meddling" in Angola's civil war.

Where to find Jack Daniel's—a little help for our friends.

If you're having a difficult time finding Jack Daniel's, perhaps the list below will help. It names some of the restaurants, bars and hotels where our fine Tennessee Whiskey is served.

The demand for Jack Daniel's is great. But the supply can only be made through the slow, exacting process perfected by Mr. Jack Daniel. Each drop is mellowed through 12 feet of hard maple charcoal, then aged and watched over until it's ready to send your way. It takes time. But just one sip, we believe, will convince you that it's worth the wait.

Jack Daniel's
Old Time
Old No. 7 Brand
Quality
Jennessee
Sour Mash
Whiskey
Jack Daniel Distillery
Bottled at the distillery
Gold Medal
1904
1905
1913
Brussels 1954

BELGIUM
Brussels
Le Chopan
Hotel Europa
Mayfair Hotel
L'Interdit
Diegem
Holiday Inn
Antwerpen
Eurotel
Knokke
Lion's Club
BRITAIN
London
Kingslodge Restaurant
Dorchester Hotel
DENMARK
Hillerod
Oklahoma
Lyngby
Post Pub
Horsholm
Lime Light Disko
Hotel Postholdergaarden
Copenhagen
Svane Pub
Hotel Kong Frederik
Diskotek Tordenskjold
Klub Teen Diskotek
Odense
Trekroner Vinstue
Carlsens Kvarter
Grand Hotels Restaurant
Rodhuskaelderen
Alborg
Charles Vinstue
Bodega Corner Alborg
Rio Bravo
Kloster Kroen
Fregnsen
Svoekrurpen
FRANCE
Paris
Hotel George V
La Calvados
Rest. Maxim's
Rest. Le Cochon d'Or
La Tour Eiffel
Monte Carlo
Loews Hotel
Cannes
Hotel Majestic
Hotel Carlton
Deauville
Pub Le Drakkar
Chez Auguste
Le Kraal
Dijon
Hotel Central
Hotel du Chapeau Rouge
Gevrey-Chambertin
Rotisserie du Chambertin
Saint-Cast
Bar de L'Esperance
Hotel des Dunes
Bordeaux
Bar le Chardon
Bar le Talbot - Hotel Aquitania
Club le New Senechal
Grenoble
Pub Black & White - Alpotel
Park Hotel
Bendel
Le Tchin-Tchin
GERMANY
Bremen
Parkotel
Crest Hotel
Dusseldorf
Hotel Inter-Continental
Breidenbacher Hof
Koln
Holiday-Inn
Hotel Excelsior
Hotel Inter-Continental
Dom-Hotel
Frankfurt
Frankfurter-Sheraton-Hotel
Airport-Hotel
Hotel Frankfurter Hof
Canadian Pacific Plaza-Hotel
HOLLAND
Amsterdam
Indisch Restaurant Bali
Sonesta Hotel
Rotterdam
Hilton Hotel
Eindhoven
Holiday Inn
Geldrop
Sheraton Inn

IRELAND
Dublin
Bartley Dunnes
Hibernian Hotel
Sutton
Sutton House
Bunratty
Shannon Shamrock
ITALY
Torino
Rist. San Giorgio
Rist. Al Gatto Nero
Caffe' Talmone
Milan
Milano Hilton Hotel
Aerhotel Executive
Hotel Michelangelo
Hotel Cavour
Aerhotel Fieramilano
Rist. Biffi-Scala
Rist. Boeucc
Rist. Prospero
Trattoria Bagutta
Rist. Fiori Oscuri
Rist. Casina de Pomm
Rist. Old Fashion Club
Dancing Splash Down
Club El Marocco
Salo'
Whiskyteca Giaccone
Gardone Riviera
Grand Hotel
Venezia/Lido
Hotel Excelsior Palace
Hotel Quattro Fontane
Casino Municipale
Venezia/Mestre
Hotel Ambasciatori
Hotel Plaza
Hotel Sirio
Jesolo Lido
Hotel Carnevile
Hotel Antony
Rist. Le Capannine

Cortina D'Ampezzo
Hotel Miramonti Majestic
Hotel Cristallo Palace
Grand Hotel Savoia
Rist. la Capannina
Rist. El Toula'
Santa Margherita Ligure
Imperial Palace Hotel
Hotel Miramare
Hotel Continental
Laigueglia
Hotel Palme
Sanremo
Hotel Colombia Majestic
Rist. Pesce d'Oro
Bar Rist. Nazionale
MALTA
Paceville
Roundabout
Hiccups
Green Dolphin
Sliema
Plevna Hotel
Le Roy Hotel
B'kara
Pussy Cat
SPAIN
Madrid
Pigmalion Bar
Rest. Horcher
Rest. Ruperto de Nola
Muralto S.A.
Hotel Fenix
Valencia
Francisco Sanz Bar
Parador de Turismo Luis Vives
Abel Munoz Night Club
Hotel Rest. Astoria
Barcelona
Sandor Pub
Mora-2 Bar
Rest. Reno
Bar Boadas
Pub 240
Rest. Orotava
Tarragona
Cafeteria Or
Cafeteria Leman
Cafeteria Arimany
Vitoria
Cafeteria "H J"
Cafeteria Rio
Cafeteria Dakar
San Antonio
Night Club Chacc-mool
Bar Pizzeria
Hotel Palmyra
Palma de Mallorca
Bar Formentor
Tito's Night Club
Socaire Discoteca
Tagomago Night Club
Cafeteria Santo Domingo
Rest. El Patio
Zaragoza
Hotel Gran Hotel
Hotel Corona de Aragon
Rest. Rogelios
Rest. Savoy
Distoeca El Papagayo
San Sebastian de Los Reyes
Club Campo Puenta Cultural
SWITZERLAND
Zermatt
Hotel Mont-Cervin Seiler Hotels
Hotel Nicoletta
Hotel Tenne
Hotel Zermatterhof
Crans s./Sierre
Hotel Crans-Ambassador S.A.
Hotel du Golf et des Sports
Dancing la Sporting
Montana-Vermala
Hotel Central
Hotel Mirabeau
Neuchâtel
Eurotel
Bar Big-Ben
Bar Dancing L'Escale
Zoug
Hotel City Ochsen
Topas Club Dancing Bar
The Londoner Pub
Althus Bar
Zurich
Bar Kanzleistube
Jacky's Stapferstube
Old Fashion Bar
Bar Cecil Dancing
Hotel Baur au Lac
Hotel Storchen
Grand Hotel Dolder
Hotel Nova-Park
Lucerne
Casino Kursaal
Bar Dancing Alpengarten
Hotel Palace
Hotel Astoria
Rest. Old Swiss House

Jean Gabin Dead at 72

(Continued from Page 1)

the American Hospital in the Paris suburb of Neuilly when he died today. They had three children.

Mr. Gabin left Hollywood in the early 1940s to enlist under his real name of Jean Moncorgé as a navy noncommissioned officer in Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces. He first served as master of arms on a merchantman plying the North Atlantic convoy route.

Later, Mr. Gabin transferred to the "fusiliers-marins" (French marines) and was a tank commander in the ranks of Gen. Philippe Leclerc's 2d Armored Division when it liberated Paris in August, 1944. He held both the Médaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre. Several years ago, he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his wartime services.

Mr. Gabin was very French in his tastes and pined for home whenever he left France. Fellow actor Marcel Dalio, an old friend, told in his memoirs of Mr. Gabin brooding in a luxurious Hollywood mansion before the war.

"What's the matter, Jean? You have everything you want, fame, fortune, Marlene, but you look unhappy," Mr. Dalio told him.

"Of course, I'm unhappy. I can't get *boeuf bourguignon*," Mr. Gabin replied.

The funeral service will be held Wednesday at the Paris Père Lachaise Cemetery.

Carter Doubts Swift Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

to appoint top administration officials in "a careful, thorough and deliberate manner," Mr. Carter said that he expects personally to name about 75 administration officials. He said that he and Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale personally will interview potential appointees for a number of positions and that those being considered will be known to the public.

On other subjects, Mr. Carter:

- Refused to rule out the imposition of mandatory wage and price controls, but said that "barring a calamity," they could be avoided by "voluntary commitments" by business and labor.
- Said that if there is no new strategic arms limitation agreement by next fall, when the present agreement expires, he would ask for an extension of the existing pact. Calling the Soviet Union "the key to reduction in atomic weaponry," he repeated his call for a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons, but said that he would not unilaterally order a slowdown in the development of such weapons systems as the Cruise missile.

MiG Leaves Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—A Soviet freighter left Hitachi for Vladivostok today carrying the crated components of the MiG-25 flown to Japan by a defecting Russian Air Force pilot Sept. 6.

United Press International.

TRAINING—A black recruit in the Rhodesian infantry leaps over barbed-wire hurdle during a combat exercise.

Teaching Human Dignity, Rights

Church Missions in Rhodesia Called Source of Nationalism

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 15 (WP).—"If it hadn't been for the church, there'd be no conference between the Smith government and the nationalists in Geneva right now," a middle-aged African teacher said.

It was a statement that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger might consider exaggerated, but it nevertheless contains a good deal of truth.

Without the church, the black nationalist movement here in Rhodesia might still be in embryonic stages, unable to exert the political power that it wields, incapable of the military pressures that it has mounted in the four-year-old guerrilla war.

The situation is reflected in the common background of the four rival black nationalist leaders: All four were taught at mission schools and sponsored for further education by their respective churches. Three have become church leaders.

Abel Muzorewa is a bishop of the United Methodist Church, the American branch. Ndabaningi Sithole is an ordained minister in the United Church of Christ. Joshua Nkomo is a lay preacher in the British branch of the Methodist Church. And Robert Mugabe, the most militant of the four, is a practicing Catholic.

Training Ground

Their religious ties are no accident of history. Church missions in Africa, especially Rhodesia, have served as a training ground for nationalism, teaching and promoting human dignity, equal rights and individual freedom.

The Rev. Ralph Dodge, the American who preceded Abel Muzorewa as Methodist bishop of southern Africa, wrote a book called "The Unpopular Missionary," in which he said: "With few exceptions, the leaders in the independence movements in the various countries of Africa have been educated, at least partially, in Christian mission schools."

The church's role as a catalyst is evident in two facts, according to Marshall Murphree, a former American Methodist missionary who now heads the University of Rhodesia's Institute of Race Relations:

- Throughout the 86-year presence of whites in Rhodesia, missionaries have provided the majority of educational facilities for Africans, and an increasingly large percentage of Africans has been brought up in the system, which teaches an awareness of their individual rights.
- The church, in taking Africans into its hierarchy, provides one of the few professional callings in which they can attain considerable prominence. It has thus attracted increasing memberships and gained the trust of the Africans.

This became even more true after World War II, when many missions adopted a new direction, "making religion indigenous again and not trying to impose the white man's culture," as one clergyman explained.

The church's strong influence on the postwar generation is apparent among guerrillas waging war on Rhodesia's whites from bases in neighboring Mozambique and Zambia. A large percentage of the guerrillas reportedly came from the various mission schools in Rhodesia's rural areas.

A top army official said at a military briefing for journalists recently that "a string of mission schools along the Rhodesia-Mozambique border were recruiting grounds for terrorists." Most of those schools are sponsored by American Methodists and Catholics.

As a result, the church-state issue has become a hot one in Rhodesia. Last month, a Catholic bishop, the Most Rev. Donald Lamont, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of not reporting the presence of guerrillas in Umtali, the border town that has become a favorite target of guerrillas, and for encouraging others to do the same.

Bishop Lamont had pleaded guilty. His situation, he explained in a letter to the Rhodesia Herald, had reflected a crisis of conscience for a churchman: To obey the laws of the state, which is fighting the guerrillas, or the tenets of the church, which require equal treatment of all men, including the provision of shelter or food when needed.

Crisis of Conscience

More than a dozen missionaries and nuns, including Bishop Dodge, have been expelled from Rhodesia over the last few years for activities considered by the government to be subversive.

In 1971, Bishop Muzorewa was banned from visiting Rhodesia's tribal trustlands by the government because of the impact of his "radical" sermons, which were the basis for his rise to political prominence.

Mr. Murphree, who was born in Rhodesia of Methodist missionary parents but retains his U.S. citizenship, claimed that white Rhodesians should not be concerned about the threat of a new black government leaning toward Marxism.

"Their liberation rhetoric sounds like Marxism to whites," he said, "but it sounds only like a basic appeal for human rights to the average black, nothing hysterical."

Brezhnev Denies Intention Of Interfering in Yugoslavia

(Continued from Page 1)

been putting new pressure on its Warsaw Pact allies in Eastern Europe.

A week from now, Mr. Brezhnev is scheduled to attend a meeting of the Warsaw Pact's top political leaders in Bucharest. It is the first such meeting in two years and the first in 10 years to be scheduled in Romania, a Pact member that does not allow Soviet troops on its territory and that has taken foreign policy positions different from Moscow's.

When Mr. Brezhnev originally agreed to the Belgrade visit, which had been postponed several times, he planned to travel by train to Belgrade and Bucharest and then back to Moscow. The Yugoslavs rejected this idea since it smacked to them as an attempt by the Soviet Union to link Belgrade to the Warsaw Pact. Instead, Mr. Brezhnev arrived by plane and will return to Moscow the same way.

While the Yugoslavs do not fear a Soviet invasion when Marshal Tito passes from the scene, they do worry that internal dissension could break out among different party factions or nationalities, providing Moscow with an excuse to act as arbiter.

Yugoslav officials have emphasized that the meetings, which end Wednesday, are intra-party affairs and not government events. They have de-emphasized the visit in the official press.

Mr. Brezhnev was met at the airport by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Yugoslav Communists, and a potential Tito successor, and was taken directly to the official palace. There were no public decorations in honor of the visitor except on the streets that his motorcade followed.

© Los Angeles Times.

Italian Men Found To Be Getting Taller

ROME, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The average Italian male has grown 3.5 inches taller over the past century, government statisticians said.

According to military draft records, Italian males born in 1854 stood an average 5 feet 3.5 inches when they reached induction age. Those born in 1953 were an average 5 feet 7 inches at the same age.

Experts of OPEC Discuss Oil Price

VIENNA, Nov. 15 (NYT).—OPEC economic experts met here today for secret discussions on proposals to increase the price of crude oil by between 10 and 25 per cent.

OPEC officials said that member governments of the 13-nation group were advocating oil price increases as an "adjustment to world economic developments."

A decision on a new oil price structure is to be taken by the Ministers' Conference, OPEC's supreme authority, in a meeting in Qatar Dec. 15.

The body meeting today was the organization's Economic Committee. Meetings behind closed doors are expected to go on all week. No information on the debates will be issued.

Reinforcing UN Resolution

PLO-Arab League Symposi
Condemns Zionism as Dan

By Judith Miller

BAGHDAD, Nov. 15 (WP).—Delegates from 46 countries have ended a weeklong symposium in Baghdad that condemned Zionism as racist, imperialist and a danger to world peace.

The symposium was sponsored by the University of Baghdad, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab League in cooperation with the Iraqi government. Notably absent were delegates from China, whose presence might have offended Soviet representatives, and Syria, the Iraqi Ba'athists' rivals.

About 20 Americans attended, among them Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., who is of Lebanese descent and who attacked U.S. press coverage of the Middle East, calling it demonstrably biased toward Israel.

Iraqi strongman Saddam Hussein set the tone of the meeting in an opening speech condemning Israel and Zionism as "racist."

Also indicative of the conference's spirit were several of the research paper titles: "Zionism as a Racist Ideology," "The Ideological Roots of Zionist Racism," "The Quintessential Jew," "Israel and South Africa—the Racists Allied" and "Zionism's Bonds With Racism and Neo-Colonialism and the Struggle for Peace and International Debate."

UN Resolution

The conference's goal was to reinforce the United Nations General Assembly resolution passed last year labeling Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

The symposium's ideological unanimity was guaranteed by the selection and invitation of all participants and journalists by the Iraqi government.

During the last session, a key paper was presented by Nabil Shaath, a Palestinian generally regarded as the father of the concept of the "democratic secular state," the PLO's slogan for the nation state it often says it wishes to see established in Israel's place.

Mr. Shaath said that the concept was intended as an invitation to dialogue between Palestinians and anti-Zionist Jews. He called on Arab nations to conduct themselves in a manner that would convince Jews everywhere that Arabs were seriously committed to the integration of Jewish citizens within societies free of racial discrimination. He urged Arab states to emulate Iraq by opening their doors to non-Zionist Jews and to abolish all discriminatory laws and practices against them.

Mr. Shaath said that the PLO had demonstrated its commitment to the establishment of a discrimination-free society by protecting the lives and property of Lebanese Jews during the civil war there, by fighting for the legal rights of anti-Zionist leftist Jews in Morocco and by eliminating anti-Semitic statements from PLO schoolbooks.

To Revise Covenant

He also said that the PLO Executive Committee had decided unanimously to convene its national congress to revise the organization's covenant to offer citizenship in a new Palestine to all Jews, Moslems and Christians in occupied Palestine, that is, Israel. The covenant now indicates that only those Jews who lived in Palestine before its occupation (that is, the creation of Israel in 1948) would be permitted to stay.

The 19-point declaration issued on the symposium's closing day is far less strident than the tone of the sessions. The conferees condemned Zionism as a racist

"colonial settler concept,"
shoot of 19th century im
ism," and "a danger to the
of the area and to world
The declaration, howeve
condemns anti-Semitism
force that has fueled Zi
expansion."

Unesco Draft Assai

NAIROBI, Nov. 15 (UP
rael and the United St
day condemned a Unes
resolution that accused
educational and cultura
tions in occupied Arab te
The two-page draft
troduced by a bloc of
African nations at the
conference of the U
tional, Scientific and Cu
ganization, but after
debate, further action
issue was postponed un
nesday.

Senators A
Bigger U.S
Mideast Ro

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (UPI)
dent Anwar Sadat's app
the Middle East confl
prompted a group of U.
tors to advocate great
involvement in a new pe
cess to end the 28-year-ol
Israeli crisis.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff,
who led a group of 13
on a weekend visit to C
talks with Egyptian offic
reporters yesterday that
dat's approach to Midd
peace negotiations consti
constructive new element
to be cultivated.

"President Anwar Sad
he has no preconditions
the Arabs are ready to g
Geneva Middle East pea
ference. Peace negotiati
not easy, but all problem
the Middle East are open
tiations," Sen. Ribicoff s

Ready for Risks

In weekend talks with t
tors—who have already
Israel and Jordan—Mr. Sa
that he was "ready to t
risks for peace—but are
raelis ready?"

Mr. Sadat asked the
to tell President-elect Jim
ter that Egypt wants a
solution to the Arab-Isra
flict in 1977. "It's time
are ready for this and
Israel is ready too."

Stressing that the Gene
conference remains the a
quate forum for Midd
peace talks, Mr. Sadat
was "not asking Carter
our side—all I ask Carter
before he takes his deci
should seek our viewpoint
he seeks Israel's."

Addressing a news co
yesterday, Sen. Howard B.
R-Tenn., said that after h
to Israel and Egypt he w
vinced that the atmosph
ripe for fresh Middle Ea
efforts.

"Both sides want peace
a good time to make th
Prospects for a broad com
sive settlement are bette
what they were 18 month
Sen. Baker said.

Stressing that time was
portant factor, Sen. Bak
"We should move forwar
the atmosphere is appropri
the world is waiting for
tion."

Palestinian Participat

Sen. Ribicoff said the
problem facing the peace
was the question of Pal
participation at the
peace conference.

While the Arabs have
that they would go to
only if the Palestine Lib
Organization were also rep
ed, Israel has openly state
it would not sit with the

"As long as the Pales
use terrorism as polic
[maintain] the attitude
there is no place for Is
cannot see how the Israelis
accept sitting with them,"
Ribicoff said.

But, the senator said, c
were taking place with
PLO.

Mr. Sadat's discussions
the senators also covered
quest by the Egyptian lead
U.S. military aid. "I don't
whether Congress will agre
ask the United States for
But I think it's an oblig
now. We are friends and
know my policy," Mr. Sada
his visitors.

Questioned by newsmen,
Ribicoff avoided the issue
said that the entire questi
the Middle East military ba
should be one of the impo
subjects at any future
Israeli talks.

Washington Recalle
U.S. Envoy in Cypr

NICOSIA, Nov. 15 (UPI).—
Ambassador to Cyprus Wi
Crawford has been recalle
Washington for "urgent con
tions," a U.S. Embassy sp
man said today.

The spokesman said that
Crawford was in the Tro
Mountains in central Cy
when he received his instruct
to go to Washington. "He
recalled suddenly for urgent
sultations and possible re
the spokesman said. He ref
to divulge if there was a spe
reason for the recall.

[illegible]

.S. Charges xpected for rug Testing

ad of Agency Notes idence of Fraud

y Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

ASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—road investigation of faults in mal testing of new drugs is ing to criminal charges against e research laboratories and have "ripple" effects around world," Dr. Alexander Schmidt, r of the Food and Drug Administration, said during an inter-

ost of the faults discovered so by the FDA seem to reflect py research, he said, but there also been evidence of fraud. nimal studies are a key part he process by which new drugs approved for human use. If data, supplied by the drug s, are unreliable, Dr. Schmidt said, it is a matter that kes at the heart of the whole g approval process.

Schmidt is retiring from the Dec. 1 to return to the University of Illinois Medical Center hicago as vice-chancellor for th services.

Pursued for Years

an interview here, he said problem of animal test data, bility was a subject of exe importance that the FDA been pursuing for several s.

veral months ago, FDA investors accused G.D. Searle & Co., of the 10 largest drug firms he United States, of providing government false information cerning animal tests of two ly used drugs.

hese were Flagyl, for treat of a vaginal infection, and actone, which is used to lower d pressure. Several months the FDA recommended to the ice Department grand jury stigation of the evidence. The stigation is continuing, but evidence has not yet been ented to a grand jury, an spokesman said.

the earlier interview, Dr. midt said the FDA had made stigations, so far, of about a dozen laboratories that do al studies for the drug in- ry.

om these half-dozen investins, he said, will come several latory actions, including grand investigations and prosecu- . The FDA has completed ing recommendations to the ice Department in one case, Schmidt said, and two others be completed within weeks. did not name the firms in- ed.

rds May Make rmanent Home Palm Springs

LM SPRINGS, Calif., Nov. 15 T).—President Ford is thinkeriously about buying a home setting in this palm-lined rt resort city after he leaves e in January.

White House official said the President was leaning rd Palm Springs as a perent residence because the hot, climate was good for Mrs. who suffers from arthritis. e President also appears to the area congenial to his nal tastes. He is an avid r and Palm Springs calls itthe "golf capital of the d" with 34 courses in the ediate vicinity. Moreover, y of his friends and golfing panions, most of them thy businessmen, live in hern California or use Palm ngs as a vacation retreat.

e Fords have spent some of r vacation time here looking eal estate.

e President will end his weekvacation today and return Washington.

S. Ports Open East Germans

ASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (Reu).—East German cargo ships be allowed to call at U.S. s for the first time, as part Washington move to inse East German purchases of grain, State Department ofls said last weekend.

forts have been made to imtrade relations between the countries since the establisht of diplomatic ties two years The United States believes stronger economic ties would ease East Germany's depene on the Soviet Union.

e officials said that some will still remain closed to East Germans, especially with important military ities. The ports opening from an agreement under h East Germany will import een 1.5 million and 2 million of U.S. grain annually up 980.

GET A TRUCK—Although extremely rare, horse-drawn wagons still move materials and merchandise along Moscow streets. AP.

Similar Illness Strikes Researcher

'Legionnaires' Disease' Continues to Baffle

By Lawrence K. Altman

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 (NYT).—More than three months after the mystifying outbreak of "Legionnaires' disease" in Pennsylvania, scores of researchers around the country are still trying to find the cause, and in at least one instance one of them has fallen ill with a disease strikingly similar to the one she was investigating.

The researcher, Dr. Sheila Katz, a pathologist at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital here, has recovered from what was diagnosed clinically as "viral pneumonia" shortly after she tested samples from one of the patients in the epidemic.

Despite extensive tests, experts have been unable to determine which virus caused her pneumonia, whether her illness was a coincidence or whether she acquired Legionnaires' disease as an occupational hazard in her laboratory.

Nevertheless, the case served to warn others about the dangers of research and to renew speculation that the disease, which killed 29 persons and sickened 151, was caused by some as yet undetected virus.

New speculation about a viral cause was raised last week by the finding of a possible new virus from a victim of the disease by New Jersey health scientists. Other speculation is that some chemical toxin might be the cause, and this week chemical infections and other theoretical causes will be discussed at a scientific symposium at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here sponsored by the American Lung Association. The hotel itself is *the latest victim of the disease.* It was announced last week that the hotel would close because occupancy rates have fallen drastically since it was publicly linked with the outbreak.

Discussing her illness, Dr. Katz said in an interview, "I cannot claim that I caught something from the specimens that I was working with because it could be a coincidence. I'm cautious and I don't want to jump to any conclusions."

Dr. Katz is just one of scores of researchers who spend at least a portion of their working week, if not full time, trying to solve one of the most perplexing outbreaks in the annals of epidemiology. Dr. Katz's studies reflect a theory that Legionnaires' disease might be psittacosis, or parrot fever, an infection caused by a virus. Among the avenues being pursued by other researchers with other theories are the following:

- At the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, scientists are using a technique called neutron activation to test various tissue samples for the presence of metals. A stream of neutrons is bounced off a tissue and an X-ray spectrometer measures the emissions, which have different characteristics depending on the substance present in the tissue sample.

Also, the scientists are using gas and liquid— chromatograph techniques to search for the characteristic behavior patterns of various organic chemicals that may be present in victims' tissues. And to test for the presence of virus particles, the researchers in Atlanta are treating lung, liver, kidney and other tissues with special fluorescent anti-body stains.

Small samples of tissue, such as blood and fecal matter, are being added to agar plates, human and monkey cell cultures, fertilized chicken eggs and newborn mice in efforts to grow some infectious agent that might be the cause of Legionnaires' disease.

- Researchers from the Pennsylvania Health Department continue to collect new samples of blood from persons who recovered from the mysterious *disease.*

The recently collected samples are compared in the laboratory with specimens taken weeks or months ago for subtle changes in antibody levels that could signal past exposure to the causative agent.

- In laboratories as widely separated as San Diego, Baltimore and Morgantown, W-Va., scientists are bombarding lung-tissue samples with electrons and by measuring the X-rays that are emitted are trying to identify unusual tiny particles in the lungs.
- Pathologists in about 15 laboratories throughout the country are inspecting samples from victims under microscopes, looking for unusual patterns of tissue damage that might provide a *clue to the cause of the illness.*

U.S. Children's Shots For Swine Flu Curbed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The Public Health Service today reported a shortage of swine-flu vaccine for children and said that, as a result, precautionary immunizations for healthy children will not be available.

Sufficient supplies exist to immunize chronically ill children, a spokesman said. He estimated that only 4 million of the more than 40 million children aged 3 to 18 could be immunized.

U.S. Medical Schools Oppose Law on Students From Abroad

By Gene I. Maeroff

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15 (NYT).—A storm of protest is gathering at medical schools around the country in reaction to a new law under which certain federal funds would be withheld from institutions that failed to accept as transfer students Americans who have studied abroad.

The requirement, a hitherto obscure provision in the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act signed into law last month, will apparently be the focus of a major test of Washington's expanding power over higher education in the United States. Related to that issue is the sensitive question of whether applicants initially rejected by U.S. medical schools should get a second chance merely because they could afford to embark upon studies abroad.

At stake in the confrontation are tens of millions of dollars in funds and guaranteed student loans that the law says will be forfeited by medical colleges that do not agree to go along with the plan. The funds, given by the *government,* can be spent at the discretion of the medical schools. The amount given depends on the school's enrollment.

Growing List

"This legislation makes the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare the admissions director for the medical schools of this country," said Dr. Julius Krevans, dean of the Medical School of the University of California at San Francisco.

Medical educators, here for the annual meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, are rallying behind a growing list of institutions that say they may give up federal aid rather than comply with the law.

Friday, at a session attended by the deans of three-quarters of the country's 116 medical schools, unanimous approval was given to a resolution deploring "the intrusion into the academic prerogatives of the university" that the new law represents.

The resolution was introduced by Dr. Robert Berliner the medical dean of Yale University, which recently became the first institution to declare that it would turn down its federal funds if the controversial item were not taken out of the health manpower measure.

Now, the medical deans at Indiana University, which has the nation's largest medical school, and Stanford University have recommended that their institutions, too, risk losing federal assistance rather than yield to the provision.

Spokesmen at Harvard, St. Louis, North Carolina, Northwestern and several other institutions have also expressed concern.

Intelligence Aide Who Had Faulted Gen. Brown Quits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—An Air Force Intelligence official who had publicly criticized the views of Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, resigned last week after being stripped of his special security clearances because he talked to a reporter for The New York Times.

Joseph Churba, the Air Force's senior intelligence expert for the Middle East, said in a telephone conversation that his superior, Maj. Gen. George Keegan, had told him on Monday that because of the interview, his clearances for signal and satellite intelligence had been suspended and that he was no longer of any value to the Air Force as an intelligence estimator.

As a result, Mr. Churba said, he resigned.

An Air Force spokesman confirmed the facts as outlined by Mr. Churba, but added that when Mr. Churba took the job in December, 1972, he knew that as an intelligence analyst he would not be able to speak out publicly.

On Oct. 19, Mr. Churba, in an interview with The Times, assailed a view expressed by Gen. Brown that Israel was a military burden on the United States. Mr. Churba said these views were "dangerously irresponsible" because they encouraged the Arabs and the Russians to believe that U.S. support for Israel had decreased.

Under 30?

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HERE'S A NEW Fall-Winter collection... for men whose taste is for a youthful kind of elegance - at a reasonable price.

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Landings at Dulles, Kennedy

U.S. High Court Won't Review Decision on Concorde Tests

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—The Supreme Court today refused to review circumstances of the government decision allowing commercial flights of the Concorde to the United States.

The justices let stand a decision by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington that Secretary of Transportation William Coleman jr. acted within his authority in permitting the Concorde to operate on a trial basis at two U.S. airports.

Authorities in Fairfax County, Va., and Nassau County, N.Y., seeking to stop the Concorde flights, asked the high court to review circumstances of Mr. Coleman's decision.

Mr. Coleman in February gave permission to British Airways and Air France to fly the Concorde into Dulles Airport in Virginia and Kennedy Airport in New York.

Trial Period

The secretary said his department would allow limited commercial flights from London and Paris for a 16-month trial period, during which noise levels and environmental effects would be monitored.

New York opponents of the decision thwarted landings there when the board of commissioners of the Port Authority of New York, operator of Kennedy Airport, agreed to prohibit such flights pending study of the effects felt by Dulles Airport. British Airways has filed suit in a New York federal court challenging the board's action.

Limited Concorde service has been available at Dulles since May 24, cutting by 3 1/2 hours the flying time between Dulles and Europe.

In seeking Supreme Court review, Fairfax and Nassau Counties contended that Mr. Coleman permitted the supersonic transport flights before adopting noise regulations for the aircraft as ordered by Congress in the Noise Control Act of 1972.

Nixon Role

Concorde opponents also said that evidence suggested that Mr. Coleman's decision to permit the commercial flights was influenced by pressure from the White House under former President Richard Nixon, a factor not discussed in Mr. Coleman's 61-page order.

In opposing the appeal, government attorneys argued that Mr. Coleman was free to authorize the flights despite the lack of general noise standards. They said that while certain evidence *demonstrates that the Concorde* flights were "an issue of political sensitivity," Mr. Coleman did not act in bad faith.

The Concorde, built jointly by Britain and France, cost about $3 billion to develop. The plane, which carries up to 100 passengers, can attain a cruising speed of 1,300 miles an hour.

Chile Held Ready To Swap Red for Moscow Inmate

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Chile has said it will release jailed Communist party leader Luis Corvalan in exchange for Soviet dissenter Vladimir Bukovsky, now in prison east of Moscow, the Copenhagen-based Sakharov Human Rights Committee said yesterday.

A spokesman for the committee said the organization, named after dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, had received a letter from the Chilean government accepting an exchange proposal made to the two countries last month.

[The Soviet Embassy declined to comment, but an official said a statement on the matter could be expected in a couple of days, UPI reported.]

Columnist Told FBI Where to Pick Up Suspect

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT).—William F. Buckley jr., the columnist who became the benefactor of Edgar Smith jr., a convicted murderer who was subsequently released from prison, told federal authorities last month where they could find the former convict who was being sought on charges of attempted murder and kidnapping.

Smith was released from the *state prison in Trenton, N.J., in* 1971 after serving 14 years for the murder of a 15-year-old girl. While in prison, including 11 years on death row, longer than any other prisoner in U.S. history, he wrote two books claiming his innocence.

Mr. Buckley, who championed Smith's case in his syndicated column and television program, could not be reached for comment. However, a family spokesman confirmed his role in the arrest of the 42-year-old former convict.

Smith was arrested Oct. 13 in a Las Vegas hotel by FBI agents. He had been sought since Oct. 7, when he was named in a warrant issued in San Diego for kidnapping, robbing and stabbing Mrs. Lefteriva Ozhun after abducting her from a parking lot.

He is due to stand trial tomorrow in San Diego.

Sen. Sam Nunn

Sen. Dewey Bartlett

NATO Strategy Realignment Urged by Two U.S. Senators

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—Two members of the Senate Armed Services Committee have urged a fundamental realignment of the strategy and forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to counter what was described as the growing conventional war-making capabilities of the Soviet Union in Europe.

The NATO alliance, they said yesterday, "must undertake a fundamental enhancement of its conventional capabilities," exploiting recent technological advances to achieve a "quantum jump" in its conventional firepower.

In addition, they said the NATO forces should improve their readiness to counter a Soviet attack launched with little warning through an "eastward repositioning" of forces and ammunition stocks.

The recommendations were contained in a statement issued by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., on their return from a two-week trip to Europe to study the NATO forces for the Senate committee.

One of the basic conclusions reached by the two senators was that the "viability" of NATO's current strategy of "flexible response" is "now open to serious question."

The "flexible response" strategy relies upon the possible use of either conventional or nuclear power. The conventional forces would be used to blunt a Soviet attack with the threat that tactical nuclear weapons would be used if the attack is not stopped. The strategy, in turn, rests on the assumptions that the NATO alliance will have up to 23 days warning before a Soviet attack to mobilize its forces and that the war could last from 30 days to six months.

The senators questioned whether these assumptions were any longer valid. As a result of a "significant expansion" in conventional forces over the last decade, they said, the Soviet Union now has "an ability to initiate a potentially devastating invasion of Europe with as little as a few days' warning time."

With their statement, which is to be followed by a formal report to the committee, the two senators have staked out one side in what is expected to be a [illegible] debate in Congress and the new administration over the future military strategy and posture in Europe.

Bonn to Monitor Use of Computers

BONN, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—The Bonn parliament has given final approval to a law authorizing the appointment of a state commissioner to protect 60 million West Germans from the misuse of computer data banks.

The commissioner, already being referred to as "big brother's big brother," will be given a staff and power to monitor data computers when the law comes into effect on Jan. 1 of next year.

The data protection law, approved last week by the Bundesrat (upper house), was framed to allay public fears that computers will increase the power of the state at the expense of the individual.

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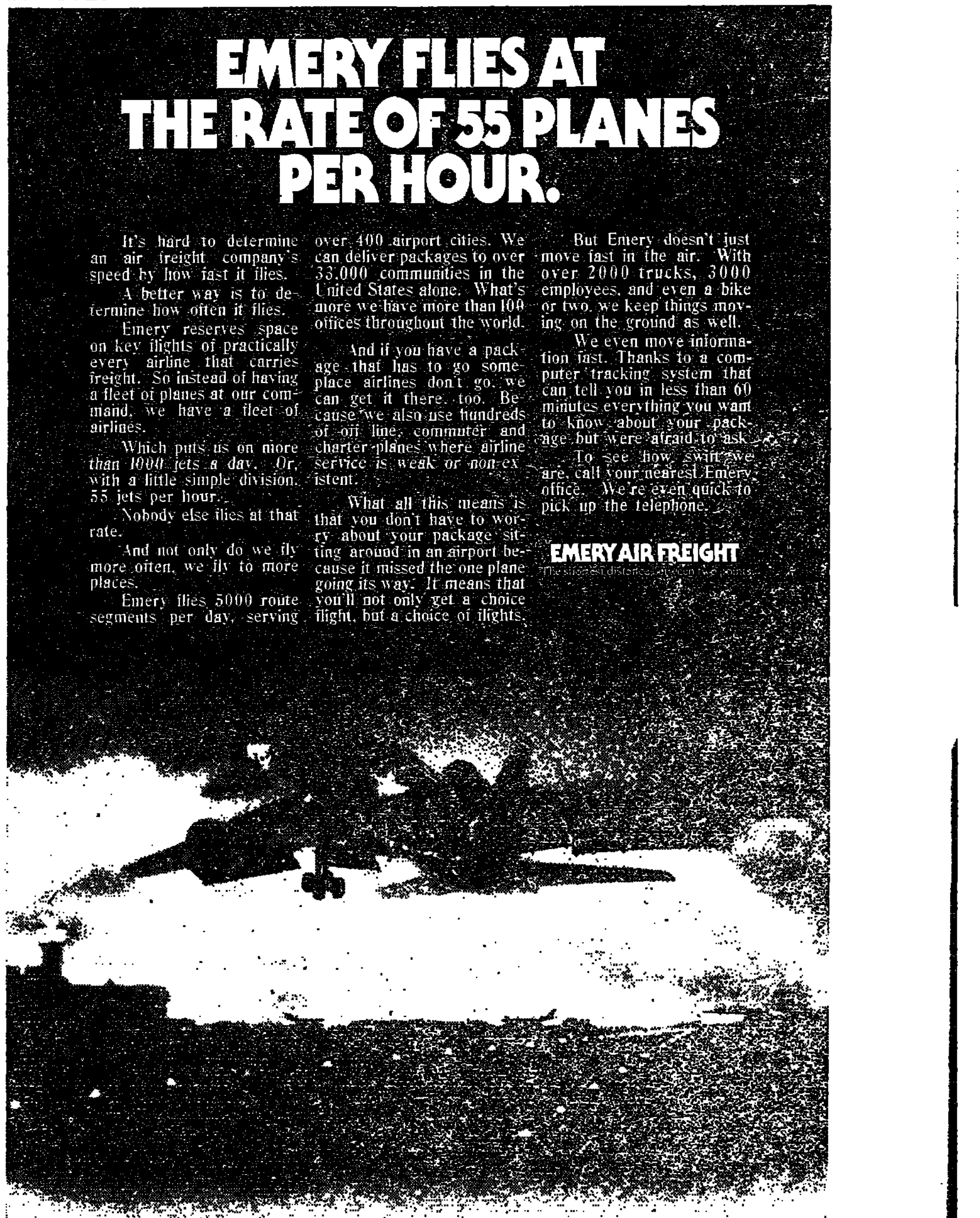

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President Geisel Seeks Vote of Confidence

Brazil's Regime Tested in Local Elections

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15 (WP).—Brazilians went to the polls today to choose mayors and city councils and, although these are local elections, the vote is considered a popularity test for the military government, the fourth to rule Brazil since the armed forces overthrew a leftist regime 12 years ago.

The municipal elections also have a bearing on the larger issue of the ultimate role of democracy in Latin America's largest country.

President Ernesto Geisel, 68, a retired general, has said that he would like to return the nation slowly to democratic rule. But there is a strong feeling in the armed forces that if civilian politicians ever got political control again, the country would go Communist, become torn by political terrorism and lose its generally good standing in the international business community.

Many Brazilian generals look warily at the political and economic chaos in neighboring Argentina, where a military government returned power to civilians and then, after the internal situation deteriorated seriously, took over the government again.

Trappings of Democracy

Nevertheless, except for brief periods when courts were purged and Congress was closed, the military-run government here has maintained the institutional trappings of democracy.

Brazil has a federal Congress, state legislatures, political parties, a court system and a privately owned press. But the President has dictatorial powers at his disposal, to invoke when he wishes.

Yet no military leader has proposed the permanent installation here of a dictatorship. And although the government is structured so that the military-run system can continue for a long time, no single general can accumulate dominant power.

President Geisel has said that if civilian politicians showed that they were responsible enough to run the country some day, it would aid the return of democracy. Many civilian officeholders have proved corrupt and incompetent. The civilian majority leader in the House of Representatives, Jose Bonifacio de Andrada, has said publicly that Brazil "isn't ready yet" for full civilian rule.

'Vote of Confidence'

President Geisel himself turned today's elections into a plebiscite by repeatedly asking for a "vote of confidence in the revolution" as he campaigned for the government party, the National Renewal Alliance, known as ARENA, the acronym formed by its initials in Portuguese. He said that a big vote for ARENA candidates would show that the Brazilian people recognize the progress made under military rule.

UPI.

President Ernesto Geisel

The only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, contended that the military government has managed the nation's economy poorly.

Brazil's most influential newspaper, O Estado de São Paulo, said the vote can be considered something of a referendum. But political analysts noted that Brazilians have traditionally based their votes in municipal elections on strictly local issues.

Italian Airports Close

ROME, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Italy's airports closed tonight because of a 24-hour strike by firemen and civil aviation workers.

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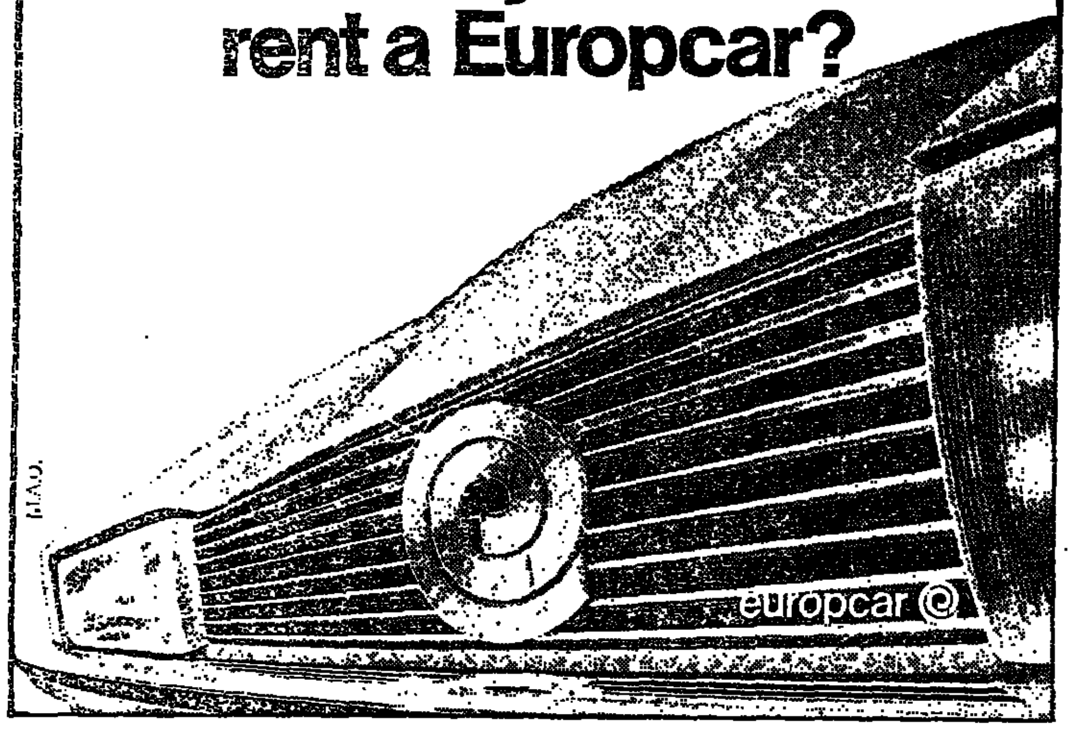

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Voter Turnout Normal to Heavy

Quebec Separatists Seeking Gradual Transfer

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, Nov. 15 (NYT).—If a separatist government is elected in Quebec today, it will open talks with the federal authorities in Ottawa for the gradual transfer of sovereignty to this French-speaking Canadian province.

The prospect for a separatist government has been heightened by a legislative election in which the ruling Liberal party is expected to show a sharp drop in strength, with a corresponding upsurge for the Quebec party, the party of independence.

[The early voter turnout was reported normal to heavy and especially heavy in predominantly English-speaking districts on the west end of Montreal Island.]

For Jacques-Yvan Morin, the 45-year-old leader of the Quebec party's parliamentary group, a victory would not mean a sudden breakup of the Canadian confederation through declaration of independence by Quebec.

Independence Some Day

Mr. Morin, a scholarly looking international lawyer, said that a declaration of independence might come some day, but only after the Quebec party had exhausted all means of friendly negotiation and had received a clear mandate from the people of Quebec. He acknowledged that while the polls showed a lead for the Quebec party they showed no mandate at present for pulling Quebec out of Canada.

"We have a very flexible attitude on attaining our fundamental aim of independence," Mr. Morin said. "We are not out to break everything up in a sudden way."

A recent poll shows that among a random telephone sampling of 1,597 persons throughout the province, 29.5 per cent favor the Quebec party with only 15.8 per cent for the Liberals and 8.4 per cent for the once-powerful National Union, a conservative group.

But the same poll that showed a lead for the Quebec party also showed close to 58 per cent against independence. This paradoxical result explains the campaign strategy of the Quebec party, which Mr. Morin said consisted in attacking the Liberal party's record in office rather than promoting independence.

By the same token, the Liberal party has undertaken a strenuous campaign to warn voters against the dangers of separatism.

"We are not astonished by the 58 per cent against independence," Mr. Morin said. "That's 8 per cent less than last time. We'll progress as time goes on because independence is an inevitable process. It is like a living organism that is steadily growing toward adulthood."

In 1970, when the Quebec party ran in its first election, it won 23 per cent of the vote. In 1973, it progressed to 30 per cent of the vote. This time, while it may fall short of a majority, it is expected to make another considerable jump.

This prospect is believed to have been responsible for the drop in the Canadian dollar on the New York money market last week and for the wave of anxiety, approaching panic in some cases, that has swept the economically powerful English-speaking community of Montreal.

But Mr. Morin made it plain that independence is not for tomorrow: "We shall negotiate with the federal government on the transfer of powers one after the other. Two major fields that Quebec would seek to control quickly are social security and immigration, which are federal responsibilities at present. We expect that at some point when fundamental issues are at stake, Ottawa will say no."

Athens Students Warned Against Anti-U.S. March

ATHENS, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—The Athens police chief today warned students planning to go ahead with a banned march on the U.S. Embassy Wednesday that they would be stopped by riot police.

The march is intended as a climax to three days of demonstrations that began at Athens Polytechnic today to mark the third anniversary of a bloody attack on the campus by troops of the former military government. The assault left 34 dead and more than 1,000 injured.

The students accuse the United States of having supported the military regime, which fell in 1974.

The government banned the march on the embassy but authorized one from the Polytechnic to Athens University three miles away.

Education Minister George Rallis said over the weekend that the organizers of the demonstration had threatened to turn Athens into a city of anarchy.

Cuba to Enshrine Boat Castro Used

HAVANA, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Granma, the yacht that brought Fidel Castro and a small group of guerrillas to Cuba 20 years ago, is to be turned into a national monument and, starting Dec. 2, will be exhibited in a special pavilion in central Havana.

Mr. Castro and 81 followers crowded aboard the 52-foot Granma, sailed from Mexico to Cuba on Nov. 24, 1956. Only a dozen of them, including the late Ernesto (Che) Guevara and Castro's brother Raul, survived early clashes with government troops.

The vessel will be on display near the marble palace of the late dictator Fulgencio Batista. Batista fled the country after 25 months of guerrilla activity by Mr. Castro and his supporters.

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Carter Win Vote 4 Mile From Russi

LITTLE DIOMEDE, A Nov. 15 (AP).—The vote from Little Diomede, Jimmy Carter won, wi votes to President Ford

Little Diomede is a rocky speck of land in Bering Sea with abou residents. It lies less 4 miles from Big Diomede the larger island is on other side of the U.S.-R border.

Ballots were dropp here in a package weeks before Election D cause the island has no strip. The results were out last week by radi phone.

Pétain Backe And Foes Can Auction Tum

VERSAILLES, France, (UPI).—Even at an auc the souvenirs of Marshal P Pétain yesterday, the Fre mained bitter and divided o man who headed the gove of Nazi-occupied France.

The police had to be ca keep order at the Versaill tion hall when Pétain's m bilia went under the ha Admirers of Pétain's World valor shouted "hero." War II Resistance fighte survivors of Nazi camps a ed "traitor."

The sale was interrupted by false bomb alerts a times by insults. Au Georges Blache said. "I auction Stalin's cap, too ready to fight if necessa the sale goes on."

When Pétain's World medals for the Battle of sold for 5,100 francs t some cheered but a World Resistance fighter cried, not bad for a traitor."

When 150 souvenirs o 1939-1945 war were sold, shook the room. The flag Pétain's personal car we 5,300 francs. A man crie the name of those depor the camps, to those ex Vive la France."

After the sale, police br pro and anti-Pétain militan kept arguing on the sidew

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'We're Paying for It Now'

reat British Drought of '76 Gives Way to Great Downpour

y Robert B. Semple Jr.

NDON (NYT).—The Great sh Drought of 1976 is over. agnin. It isn't. It depends hom one consults, one's shoes e government.

e drought will not easily be tten. It consisted of three hs of uncharacteristically y weather that turned this country a dull brown, tened the government, ged crops and made bath- luxury and washing the crime.

ere do things stand now? deep in water "We're pay- r it now," a woman said her day as she waited for a her umbrella providing meager protection against er downpour.

Britain is Britain again— , unpredictable, alive, even November with invigorated and optimistic flowers. But people here are being cau- about it all, and they are ivil servants in Whitehall.

Technical Response

ough the government for- announced the end of the t two weeks ago, the an- ement was merely a techni- esponse to the plain fact it had rained nearly every day in September and er.

the same time, however, the nment has yet to lift all of emergency restrictions on use imposed last summer. are still some restrictions ustrial use of water.

hy?" a sodden visitor asked Stevens of the Department Environment.

ere is an area of doubt underground sources," Mr. ns replied. "They took a f a caning."

sell Clark, an official at National Water Council, of- more details as he peered gh his rain-splattered win- Reservoirs are mostly fill- e said, the rivers are flow- gain, and areas that depend noff are nearly back to d.

areas that depend heavily quifers,—or underground s, are still not back to l. These are the Thames t around London, Anglia e east and the Southern t to the south and west.

each case, Mr. Clark said, is a "soil deficit" of several —that is, a deficit in the t of water needed in the that the water can per- through to the underground sources that feed wells, streams and ultimately reservoirs. He was optimistic that the deficit could be made up quickly "if things keep going as they have been." London, for example, received 75 per cent more than its normal rainfall last month. But he also said that there was no cause to relax.

"It could happen again," he said, and on that point many experts are agreed. Britain has had six straight years of below-average rainfall, and some research indicates that dry summer conditions could be a pattern for the next 10 to 20 years.

Accordingly, Britain is thinking about the future. A proposal to transfer supplies in Scotland to England in future emergencies has been rejected as prohibitively expensive. But experiments are under way or under consideration involving the expansion of existin reservoirs, pumping water from around the country, using related or contiguous rivers and lakes and finding new underground supplies.

"We've also found," Mr. Stevens said, "that people are still holding consumption down by about 10 per cent below normal levels."

One reason for this is that some people may remain frightened by what they lived through. It was, for Britain, an eerie experience, a summer of joyous sunshine that grew increasingly disconcerting.

But a more obvious reason may be that when it is raining one does not need to use much water.

ails Postpone . Bid to Oust 3 eged Ex-Nazis

YORK, Nov. 15 (AP).— elderly Eastern European rants went to court today e first time in the gov- nt's efforts to deport them ng about alleged collabora- ith the Nazis in the deaths ousands of Jews during War II.

courtroom procedures delayed any testimony. is expected to include nts from those who suf- under Nazi torture during r.

earing involving Bronius inskas, 74, of Hartford, was delayed until Jan. 25 w prosecution and defense ime to prepare their cases. ilar hearing for Boleslavs vskis, 72, of Mineola, N.Y., ut off two weeks, with the nment ordered to define its ions.

earing for Karlis Detlavs, Baltimore, was also con- and prosecution and de- officials were told to con- a date. Through an at- , Mr. Detlavs denied he oncealed his wartime ac- in order to enter the States as a resident alien.

proceedings against Mr. skas, Mr. Maikovskis and etlavs were the first at- by the Immigration and lization Service to try World War II criminals.

s Court Refuses xtradite 4 to U.S.

IS, Nov. 15 (UPI).—An court today refused to te four Americans to the States to face charges of ng a U.S. aircraft to Algiers

four, George Brown, Joyce an and Jean and Melvin will consequently answer arges in a trial in French The court ruled that the ng was a "political act" erefore the four will not to the United States for

Associated Press.

Japanese Premier Takeo Miki waving to campaign crowd.

Japan Election Drive Opens

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP).—Campaigning began today for the national elections to be held Dec. 5, and opposition politicians opened their drive by accusing Premier Takeo Miki's Liberal Democratic party of being a servant to big business.

At stake is control of the House of Representatives, the seat of real power in the bicameral Diet (parliament). Membership in the House is being enlarged from 491 to 511, and the Liberal Democrats seek to increase their representation from 265 to 271, to insure their control of all House committees.

Mr. Miki opened his campaign by citing his government's price-stabilization and business-recovery efforts and progress in the investigation into the Lockheed payoffs scandal. He said that the opposition, divided into four parties, lacks the capability of ruling.

The Lockheed scandal has shaken Mr. Miki's party, but there is a widespread belief that it may have little effect on the election's outcome.

Former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, awaiting trial on charges of accepting a bribe from Lockheed to help its airplane sales here, is expected to retain his House seat easily, as an independent. He resigned from the Liberal Democratic party after his arrest.

Former Transport Minister Tomisaburo Hashimoto and former Vice-Minister of Transport Takayuki Sato, also accused of bribery in the Lockheed case, are likewise running as independents and expected to win.

Accord Against Terrorism Adopted by Council of Europe

PARIS, Nov. 15 (NYT).—In response to deep concern over the threat of terrorist acts in such places as Ireland, the Basque country and Corsica, the Council of Europe has formulated a convention for the suppression of terrorism.

In essence the convention abolishes the legal distinction between politically motivated terrorism and ordinary crime. It stipulates automatic extradition of terrorists to the country where their act was committed or, as an alternative, prompt trial in the country where they took refuge and were caught. It also calls for collaboration in tracking them down.

One clause in the convention, however, exempts those cases where there would be "serious reasons to believe" that the request for extradition was motivated by "considerations of race, religion, nationality or political opinion."

To go into force, the convention, which was unanimously adopted last week at Strasbourg, must be ratified by at least three countries in the 19-member body. It would then be valid in their territory and would gradually be extended as other countries ratify.

Because legislation against terrorism is such a pressing need, it was widely felt here that there was every likelihood that the convention would be adopted, though it might be amended.

The Council of Europe, founded 27 years ago in the hope that it would soon grow into the government of a united Europe, still has only consultative status, but it can propose joint legislation to the members. The council has no organic link with the European Economic Community, but that organization's nine members are also members of the council.

The convention on stemming terrorism is the council's 88th. More than half have been ratified by at least three members.

Upon an initiative by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, the EEC members are working on joint rules for dealing with the more specific issue of suppressing the taking of hostages. A spokesman for the Council of Europe said that those rules and the convention might ultimately be linked.

The convention lists the following as acts of terrorism: hijacking; taking hostages; abduction; sequestration; the use of bombs, grenades and firearms; any infringement on the rights of diplomats and damage to public buildings. It states that no such act, attempt at such an act or complicity in it will henceforth be considered "a breach of law inspired by political motives."

Under right-of-asylum clauses in many constitutions, governments can refuse to extradite those sought for political acts by other countries. Under the convention, governments would have to extradite or try the terrorists. France appears to be reluctant to vote for the convention, because ratification would involve a change in the constitutional provision of asylum in cases of political crime. Similar problems could arise elsewhere, notably in the Scandinavian countries.

On the basis of an Irish proposal, the convention declares national-criminal courts to be competent to try, judge and punish any person having committed a terrorist act on the territory of another signatory.

Spanish Regime Seems Slow To React to Rightist Violence

MADRID, Nov. 15 (NYT).—The Rafael Alberti store on Calle Tutor was damaged last weekend —another in a lengthening list of bookstores burned or bombed by rightists in the year since Francisco Franco died.

Although the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez has moved cautiously against some bastions of the far right, its seeming inability to check neo-Fascist "commandos" has become something of an embarrassment and a test of its democratizing intentions.

The "Adolf Hitler Sixth Commando of the New Order" sends death threats to liberal and leftist figures, but most of them prove empty.

"You are a Marxist bookseller and a cuckold," read a note sent to Enrique Laguñero Munoz, 50-year-old proprietor of the Rafael Alberti. "And, moreover, we are going to rob your bookstore, and also kill you, if you don't get out of Spain in a week."

Already the target of three unsuccessful assaults, the richly stocked store, favored by students from nearby Complutense University, succumbed the other night when thugs bashed in its front door and ignited a mixture of oil and gasoline. Its facade was spray-painted with anti-leftist and anti-Semitic slogans.

Scorched and Ruined

"Everything is covered with grime," said a doleful woman employee of the store, threading past a carbonized cash register, two impassive policemen in gray, a cluster of soft-spoken sympathizers and thousands of scorched, watersoaked, ruined books. "We put up five plates of glass, but then they came through the door."

Book-burning by rightist extremists has been going on for years in Spain, but in the year since Franco died the pace has picked up, along with the sending of death notes and 2 a.m. anonymous phone calls. On the day the Rafael Alberti was burned, a bookstore in Valencia was also attacked.

It has become increasingly difficult for bookstore owners to get insurance and some policies have been canceled outright. "The companies treat us as if we were delinquent," said Mr. Lagunero, who opened the store a year ago, naming it, somewhat provocatively, after a celebrated Communist poet who lives in exile in Italy.

After the latest attacks, the National Association of Publishers issued an angry protest against the "systematic activity of armed groups that have been operating with impunity for many years without, to our knowledge, the arrest of a single member."

Arrests Reported

Late Wednesday afternoon, however, the police were reported to have apprehended four men believed to be responsible for the early-morning attack on the Rafael Alberti and a number of other bookstores.

In "pre-democratic" Spain, leftist radicals are rounded up as "suspects," but rightists are almost never arrested, giving rise to speculation that they have links to sympathizers in the police. Last month, after the murder by leftist separatists of a San Sebastian politician, "uncontrolled elements," as the rightists are euphemistically known, spread unchecked terror in the Basque country.

Two weeks ago, a group of plainclothes policemen in Barcelona assaulted journalists and a lawyer after the trial of five police inspectors accused of torture. Four of the inspectors were given perfunctory jail sentences.

Even so, the government has begun to move cautiously against bastions of the right. Col. Federico Quintero, the hard-line police chief of Madrid, has been removed.

And, as part of a wider effort to assert civilian control over the "forces of order," the widely feared Social Political Brigade—the closest thing Spain has to a political police—is slowly being dismantled.

There have also been persistent reports of plans to withdraw the stern Civil Guard from Basque cities and towns, where it is viewed as an occupying force.

Within the police force, the government's moves have received some timid endorsements. Groups of policemen in the Canary Islands and the northeastern city of Zaragoza have issued anonymous demands for a "depoliticization" of their work.

India Parliament Ends Action Delaying Vote

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (AP).—The Indian Parliament has completed final passage of a bill to postpone national elections for the second time since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi proclaimed a state of emergency 17 months ago.

The upper house, over limited but vocal opposition, approved by voice vote a measure extending the life of the current Parliament for another year. The lower house approved the bill earlier.

Absentee Ballot Survey

The International Herald Tribune is making a survey of overseas absentee ballots in the recent U.S. presidential elections. Readers who asked for such ballots but did not receive them are asked to write the IHT, giving their names and the counties and states involved.

India Parliament Expels a Leader

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (AP).—Subramaniam Swamy, a rightist opposition leader who has fled to the West, was expelled from the Indian Parliament today for alleged misconduct and subversive activity.

In the first such action in India's 29 years of independence, the upper house by voice vote passed a motion expelling the 36-year-old former Harvard University economics lecturer for conduct "derogatory to the dignity of the House and its members and inconsistent with the standards" of Parliament.

The motion was based on a committee investigation that found Mr. Swamy guilty of evading the law, spreading anti-India propaganda and traveling on a passport that had been ordered impounded by the government.

Mr. Swamy, whose present whereabouts are uncertain, has been accused by members of the ruling Congress party and the pro-Mocow Communist party of having links to the CIA.

Monkey Virus Patient Only Has Type of Flu

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—A biological warfare researcher who might have been exposed to a type of green monkey disease probably has something far less exotic and dangerous—influenza—doctors said today.

They said Geoffrey Platt, 42, would probably be allowed to go outside his hospital isolation tent and speak with his wife, Eileen, by telephone soon. Mr. Platt was hospitalized Thursday with fever and other symptoms after apparent exposure to the virus of the so-called green monkey disease, which recently killed hundreds of persons in Africa.

Istanbul U. Closed

ANKARA, Nov. 15 (AP).—Istanbul University, one of Turkey's biggest, has suspended classes indefinitely due to campus violence, it was announced.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Tuesday, November 16, 1976 *

Omens in Corrèze

The victory of Jacques Chirac in the first round of a parliamentary by-election in Corrèze, in the heart of France, has implications that go beyond a seat and a vote in the National Assembly. President Giscard d'Estaing's former prime minister is now officially back in politics, and the lines are being drawn for the impending general election—scheduled for the spring of 1978.

Those lines—at least in the center and right areas which both the President and Chirac chiefly represent—are still hazy. Chirac, by first splitting the Gaullist party, was a major factor in the former's narrow victory over the Socialist-Communist candidacy of François Mitterrand two years ago. Now the polls reflect a movement among the French voters toward the left, a result that may be largely attributed to stagflation in the French economy. How the right and center are to meet this threat, and with what candidates, is the crucial present problem of French politics.

* * *

It is one that is complicated by the numerous upheavals that have afflicted the French parties of the right and center under the Fourth and Fifth Republics, largely because of the impact of Charles de Gaulle's personality and its passing with his death.

Now President Giscard wants to do what U.S. Republican moderates have attempted in past U.S. elections—win over those French liberals who are not ready to go all the way with the Mitterrand coalition. And his former prime minister hopes to broaden the Gaullist party into a mass movement of the right. His victory in Corrèze is one step; a Gaullist convention next month will be another. Presumably, Chirac will be able to lead the Gaullists; the question is whether this will cause Giscard d'Estaing's supporters to fall away from their present uncertain union with the Gaullists in the "presidential majority" in the Assembly, and split the right and center voters in the general election.

If so, there is little hope of defeating the Socialist-Communist alliance, which is growing in strength. And the success of that alliance would pose very serious problems for France. And raise equally serious questions among France's friends and allies. After Corrèze, the world will watch with great attention what Jacques Chirac does amid the great uncertainties of French politics.

Needed: An Economic Summit

When President-elect Carter assumes the presidency in January, his first and most crucial decisions will be how to resolve economic problems—both domestic and international. During the campaign, his attention was inevitably focused on domestic unemployment and inflation. But attention to the international economic and monetary situation is at least as urgent. For, if swift action is not taken to rescue many weak and heavily indebted nations, world trade and the U.S. economy itself could be severely affected.

Most nations, both developed and developing, are still struggling to recover from the sharp world recession of 1974-75 and the deep balance-of-payments deficits into which they were thrust, largely by the quintupling of oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The global problems of unemployment, inflation and payments disequilibrium are still acute—and are likely to be intensified if there is another oil price hike by OPEC next month. Admittedly, the world economy took the quintupling of oil prices in the past three years better than some economists feared. The recycling of petrodollars was carried through, in large measure, by private banking institutions in the major Western countries. But private banks cannot go on indefinitely lending to the weak countries. Many of the deficit countries have become too risky for further extensions of loans by private commercial banks.

This situation, so full of peril for the entire world, can be resolved only if the United States provides the leadership needed to head off another crisis—one that could be even more damaging than was the slump of 1974-75.

The new U.S. President could quickly establish his understanding of the gravity of the international economic problem and of the need for collective action by calling a summit conference of the leaders of this country's major allies after he takes office.

Such a conference would have several aims. One would be to persuade West Germany and Japan to move in concert with the United States in expanding their economies more rapidly. Those three countries are in the best position to go forward faster, without undue risk of inflation or payments deficit, in order to lead the world economy back to prosperity. Such countries as Britain, Italy and France could be expected to join the United States in urging the conservative West Germans and Japanese to accelerate their pace for the common welfare.

A second aim of the summit would be to forestall a wave of protectionism that might be touched off by nations seeking to safeguard their dwindling reserves and falling currencies, and to protect the jobs of workers at home. If trade barriers were to spread, they could plunge all nations into a deeper slump.

* * *

In addition, a summit meeting might agree on a common plan for more official financial support to the most endangered countries, both rich and poor. Such a plan could be best implemented through international bodies, especially the International Monetary Fund. But the leadership for a new multilateral financial effort would have to come from the United States and its principal allies. It would be in their enlightened self-interest to prevent a devastating blow to their private financial institutions and to their domestic economies that could result from financial defaults by other nations. It would serve the self-interest of the oil-producing countries to avoid intensifying the dangers of such a collapse—and to provide more financial aid to the weak—if only to protect the market for their oil.

But the United States and its allies cannot wait for enlightenment to guide OPEC. It is up to Carter to take the lead, in behalf of all nations as much as of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Help for Mr. Soares

It was inevitable that Portugal's first democratically elected government in half a century would have to cope simultaneously with two burdens: tidying up after more than two years of wildly erratic and costly efforts at social and economic reform, much of it dictated by the Communist party and its allies; and laying the foundation for Portugal's long-term political and economic regeneration and modernization.

Premier Mario Soares has now resolutely tackled one task critical for both the long and the short run: overhaul of the drastic land distribution program launched in 1975. Rural workers seized hundreds of thousands of acres with the encouragement of a Communist-dominated interim government, which "legalized" the occupations. Soares has now replaced a left-wing Socialist agriculture minister opposed to moderating the program.

Soares won decisive support for his pragmatic and gradualist policies from the Socialist party congress, promising to continue the agricultural reform program while correcting its "excesses and abuses." But a left-wing faction opposing moderation in farm policy, as well as government actions to restore factory discipline and impose wage restraint, managed to win nearly a fourth of the seats on the party's national commission. This display of left-wing disaffection from the government points up one of Soares's constant problems.

In the elections in April, the Socialists emerged as the biggest party but captured only 106 of 263 seats in the National Assembly. Soares nonetheless chose to form a minority government, rather than trying for a coalition with the Popular Democrats, who finished second and subsequently changed their name to the Social Democratic party. The Social Democrats have considerably more affinity with Soares's present course than does his own Socialist left wing.

The name change ought to make easier a coalition between these two left-of-center reform parties: and this tandem could command a robust assembly majority, even if it provoked some Socialist defections. It could give fresh momentum to an attack on staggering problems: 20 per cent unemployment, raging inflation, and a 1976 balance-of-payments deficit of $1.5 billion.

It may be politically impossible for Soares and Francisco Sa Carneiro of the Social Democrats to move toward each other before the local elections next month. But after that, in the interest of shoring up the democratic system for which both men fought courageously through the Salazar and Caetano dictatorships, they should find it possible to make the effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

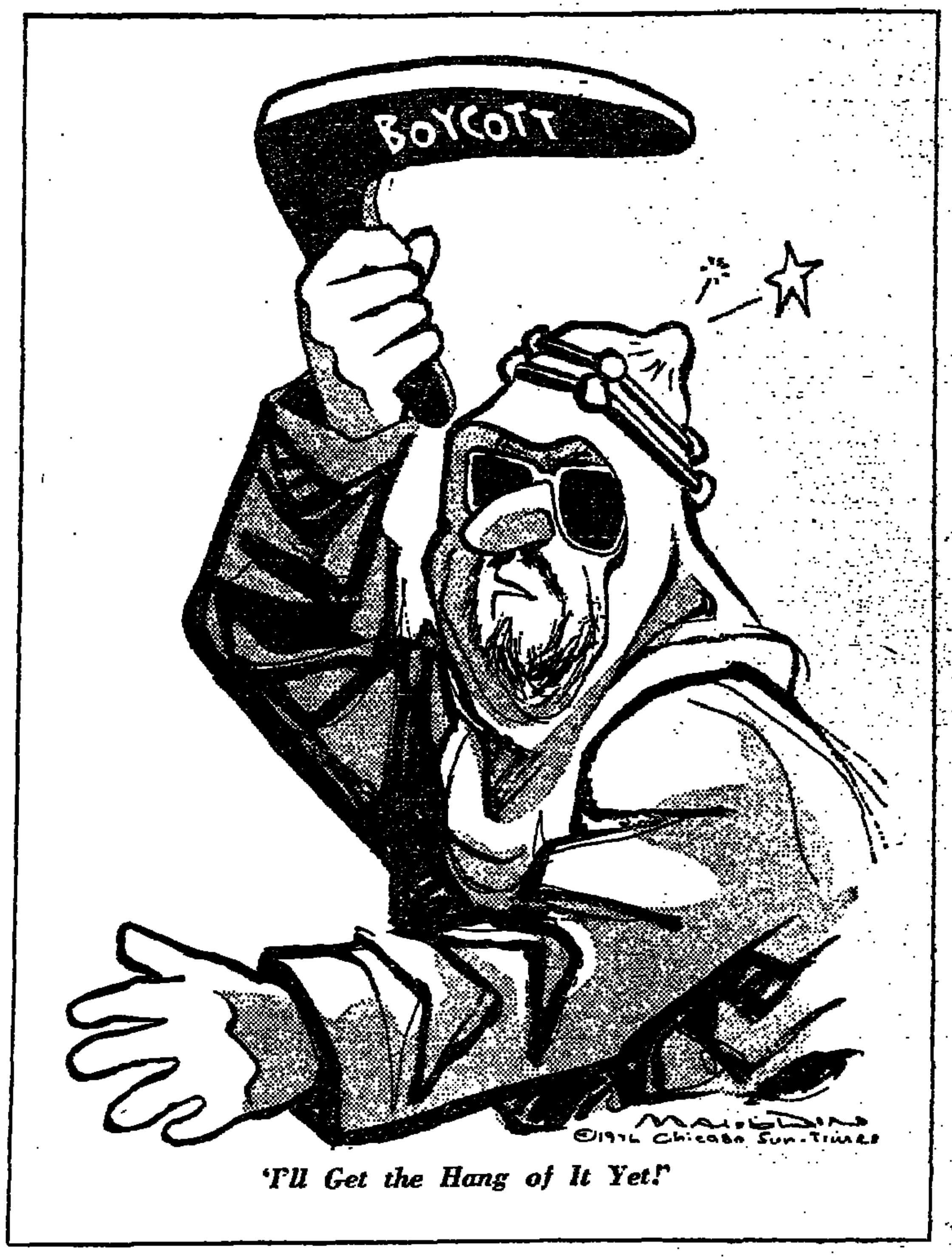
November 16, 1901

NEW YORK.—The Trans-Siberian Railway is a marvelous work in respect to the vast extent of the line joining the two oceans, the enormous sum that Russia has invested in the undertaking, the wonderful areas of fertile territory it opens up for agricultural and industrial development and the incalculable benefits it will confer, not only upon the Czar's empire, but upon the commerce of the world.

Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1926

PARIS.—"The popularity of golf in America has already made it the second sport, and if it continues at the rate it has been going it will replace baseball as the national sport in a very few years," declared A.G. Spalding, president of A.G. Spalding and Co., manufacturers of sporting goods, who is in Paris on a visit combining both business and pleasure. Who knows, he might be right.



'I'll Get the Hang of It Yet!'

Carter and Andy Young's Future

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Jimmy Carter, when asked during the campaign if there was one person to whom he could turn and say thanks if he should win the presidency, said, "Yes, just one, Andy Young."

I first met Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga., in Chicago in 1966 when as Dr. Martin Luther King jr's chief aide he was leading open-housing marches into the white heartland of Chicago. The newsreels are still around for anyone who wants to see the remarkable sight of an absolutely controlled and tranquil Dr. King and Andy Young walking through a stone-throwing mob of white hooligans. For six years Young was Dr. King's executive director. Wherever Dr. King was, so was he—counseling, negotiating, pushing. A man of quite extraordinary Christian vision and gentleness, yet of rock-hard purpose.

It took Young a good two years to recover from Dr. King's death. And then he made the decision to run for Congress. He won his seat in 1972—one of the first blacks to be elected from the South since Reconstruction. More than that, he won in a majority white constituency. He gained 26 per cent of the white voters in the Fifth Congressional District of Atlanta. He even outpolled George McGovern, the presidential candidate, among the white voters.

Rare Abilities

But this is one of Young's characteristics—he has that rare ability not to make enemies. He impresses both the white right and the black left. Stokely Carmichael once told me that if Young had succeeded Dr. King, he would have been prepared to work with him. And Mr. Carter, back in March, 1973, when he barely knew Young, said that he was "one of the finest men I know" and ventured he wouldn't be surprised to see him become vice-president.

As it happened, in that interview with Carter, I broke the journalist's rule never to reveal a confidence. I told Carter that Young considered him "very conservative, ideologically ignorant but with a heart in the right place." I only publicize the anecdote because times have changed. Young now considers Carter the best hope to further the cause of U.S. blacks. And Carter took the criticism so keenly that from then on he regularly sought out Young and made him his friend.

When it came to the critical Florida primary, the friendship paid off. Still not without doubts, Young decided to throw his immense weight and prestige behind Carter. That brought most, if not all, of the old Southern civil rights coalition along, including Dr. King's father, Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson and Vernon Jordan, director of the National Urban League. Young not only got 75,000 black Florida votes out for Carter; he also helped persuade the other Democratic contenders, bar Sen. Jackson, to stay out of the primary. Carter defeated Wallace in Florida and emerged as the voice of the new South. Again in Michigan, Carter's narrow triumph over Morris Udall was based on the black vote.

Carter now has made Young one of his inner circle. Frequently called to Plains, Ga., during the campaign, he was regularly asked to comment on drafts of speeches and he helped shape policy on such issues as southern Africa and national health care. One highly placed Carter foreign policy adviser says the President-elect respects him so highly because he has the "right combination of energy, vitality, realism and idealism"—which in fact sums up Andrew Young exactly.

The idealism comes through when Young talks about the South, which he now sees poised on the edge of an upsurge in creativity and harmony. Why does he feel this? "Because the South is deeply religious. It always had a guilt feeling about its racial attitudes. White Southerners knew way down deep it was wrong . . . it was the system that corrupted. Tradition ran the system. Fear ran the system."

And the realism? "Any effort to help the black man will fail if it is approached as a racial problem. On one point we are fortunate: There are more than 50 million white Americans who share the same economics-related problems of blacks today. Mass transit is not a great race issue, but nothing is going to do more to open up the central city than to provide adequate transportation for blacks. People forget that one of the causes of the Watts riots was that there was only one bus line from Watts to the area of economic opportunity in Los Angeles."

Young, who shares much the same religious convictions as Carter, believes the President-elect is "very vulnerable morally." If the issue is just, and if the books can be balanced, Carter will respond, he argues. This is why Young is pushing hard on southern Africa. Already Carter is publicly committed to majority rule in South Africa. Young wants to see him using the economic weapon to bring this about. Only this, he believes, can short-circuit a long-drawn-out race war. Young is confident that, given the enormous economic interests the United States has in South Africa, the leverage, if used, could be devastatingly effective.

Has a Notion

Is Young likely to end up in Carter's cabinet? Young does not think so. "My role is personal friendship," he answers. "I have a notion you choose between position and policy. If you take a position you're locked into the cabinet and its day-today administrative machine. Whereas from outside I can have an influence on policy across the board—foreign affairs, welfare, etc."

Yet when pushed, Young concedes, laughing there's one job that would temp him: If Carter asked him to be responsible for sorting out southern Africa.

The job could hardly be put in better hands.

Letters

Double Taxation

In response to the letter of Robin Cody (IHT, Nov. 9) on the subject of taxation of Americans residing outside the United States, may I say that he has simply missed the point. I do not earn $50,000 a year, but, even if I did, I see no reason for "contributing significantly to the U.S. Treasury."

I pay my taxes in full here, which is a perfectly reasonable thing to do, since I use French roads, inhabit an apartment here, drive a car in France, and provision my kitchen. Under the previous law, there was at least enough leeway to allow an American resident in France the possibility of laying off all the taxes one pays in a year in TVA, without having to itemize them. Under the present law, one won't even be able to categorize as "taxes paid" the French tax on a liter of gasoline—a solution that is readily available to U.S. citizens at home.

If there is going to be a second Tea Party, then count me in. It is really not a question of earning $50,000 a year; it is much more that of double taxation, wherever it is encountered.

BARBARA BLAHA.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Britain's Plight

I submit the only way out for Britain is to declare war on the United States, fight fiercely, and, win or lose, grab the money and run before the Vietnamese get it all.

GEOFFREY BOCCA.
Innsbruck, Austria.

South African Tinderbox

'In the Image of G

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—With all its injustice and tension, South Africa is a deeply appealing country. The visitor is moved by the beauty of the land and, especially, by a sympathetic emotional quality in the people, white and black.

When I was there last year, one of the most impressive persons I met was Sally Motlana, a black woman, 47 years old, who ran a general store in Soweto. Mrs. Motlana is a profoundly religious person—that comes through at once. She is on the Council of the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg and the All Africa Conference of Churches. And when she speaks, there is a power of conviction in her voice.

"The Bible teaches me that I am made in the image of God," she said to me. "I believe that—I honestly believe that—and I don't see how other Christians can discriminate against me. Then they must teach me again, and tell me I am not made by God, and teach me who did make me."

Goes Abroad

Her church work took her to other countries in Africa. There she saw for the first time, as she put it, "how people can live together." In 1975, she made a visit to the United States, arranged by the State Department. I saw her soon after her return to Soweto.

"When you ask for your rights," she said, "people say you are anti-white. I'm not anti-anybody. People have to live together.

"But you can't expect us to live on 14 per cent of the land." (By law, 86 per cent of South Africa is reserved for whites, who make up 18 per cent of the population.)

"You can't expect us to be happy when we are moved from place to place like furniture." (Blacks are periodically transported from "white areas," where they may have lived all their lives, to desolate regions where there are no jobs or public facilities.)

"We want to be treated as human beings."

Now in Prison

The reason for recalling Mrs. Motlana's words is that she is now in prison. The security police arrested her last month under one of the armory of South African laws that allow the government to detain anyone indefinitely—without charges, without explanation.

The arrest of Sally Motlana, for reasons she is not allowed to hear, tells me that "law" in South Africa has become a perverted mockery of itself. In a state where Sally Motlana is imprisoned, no one is free.

Mrs. Motlana is of co a symbol of a larger phen Since the troubles be Soweto last June, more t persons have been detain out charge under the security laws. They Roman Catholic and Pr churchmen, a renowned gist, a high school princi tors. One of the las Motlana's husband, Dr. Harrison Motlana, a lead tor in Soweto and a me its Black Parents Assoc

Press Is Curb

Fifteen journalists ha detained, among them who provided most of th facts on the Soweto rio ports for the courageou daily, the World. The ment has made clear the not want the truth publ September, the Christia tute of South Africa pu comprehensive report record of police action u security laws in days report was banned.

But what has all th with us? Official brut and the corruption of common enough in the day, after all, and the States cannot reform But the United States is ably involved in South it has interests and it sponsibility.

The South African gov urgently seeks U.S. supp argues that it stands f South Africa, a bastion mocracy against Commu has tried to buy more white supremacy at hom cepting the idea of ch Rhodesia and South-We and by bringing the States into those problem

Played the Ga

Secretary of State has essentially played t African game, using U. ence only on the marg on the crucial questions in South Africa itself. spoken against racism lowed South Africans to that the United States really concerned abou problem.

But we have to be co for reasons of self-intere other. South Africa is way to an explosion th among much graver bu fects, damage U.S. econo strategic interests. Jimm ter, with his backgroun to understand that the escape from the central of race in South Africa.

As Sally Motlana said ago, speaking as if she soning with the white country: "Look at me. I I'm going to stay with y ten to me."

In Lebanon, Logic Has Prevail

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Logic, for once, has prevailed in Araby. The Lebanese civil war has ended in a natural coalition of Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia with Jordan as a kind of junior partner, and the bomb-throwing Palestinians and their supporters way down in importance.

The new coalition could become a base for making war more effectively against Israel. But, for perhaps the next two years, the Israelis and their friends in this country have an extraordinary opening for peaceful diplomacy on a steps-by-steps basis.

The Palestinians are the key to analysis of what has happened. They are a hard-working and highly educated people who feel dispossessed from territory now occupied by Israel. They have created various organizations—notably the Palestine Liberation Organization—which act as ginger groups using tensions within the Arab world to provoke trouble with Israel.

Fertile Ground

Precisely because they are troublemakers, the Palestinians have long since been curbed in their internal actions by most Arab states. Egypt never gave them free play. In Syria, the Palestinians were co-opted into a force, the Saiqua, run by the Syrian Army, Jordan squashed the PLO during a bloody civil war in 1970.

Lebanon, however, remained as fertile ground for the PLO, for the government was intrinsically weak because of the need to balance between the Moslem and Christian populations. With the outbreak of civil war between Moslem and Christian communities, the outlook seemed particularly good for the PLO.

The rest of the Arab world, moreover, was divided—with Syria and most other countries highly critical of the unilateral settlement made by Egypt with Israel in the Sinai Peninsula. So it looked as though the PLO would be able to expand its power in the country and make increasing use of the southern border lands for raids against Israel.

But President Assad of Syria saw an opening and moved. By a series of extraordinarily adroit actions he made good his gamble.

As a result, the PLO has now been crushed in Lebanon. Its supporters in Iraq, Libya, Algeria and the Soviet Union have lost influence. Egypt and Syria, with a little help from Saudi Arabia, have buried the hatchet. King Hussein of Jordan, who had been an outcast among Arab nations after the fight with the PLO, has been rehabilitated.

Peace Openings

The openings for peace are obvious. In return for movement away from the state of war, Israel can proceed to negotiate with Syria for further pullback from the Golan Heights, with King Hussein for further pullback from territories west of the Jordan River, and with Egypt for further disengagement on the Sinai front.

The breakdown that followed the last agreement with Egypt suggests that negotiations with one Arab state at a time run the risk of being shot down by all other Arab states. But it not argue for a full-dress conference where the PLO Russians, acting as the lawyer, would once more the act in a big way. contrary, it suggests the of combining simultaneou eral negotiations—with Eg Syria, for example; or Sy Jordan; or Egypt and Instead of step-by-step plomacy would be steps-b

The weight of responsib making the most of t portunity now falls on Even though elections—an heightened internal tensio in the offing, the Israeli to be generous and forth in advancing proposals f negotiations, especially in t two years when they are of a decisive military adv

Israeli Fears

But the Arab states also continuing measure of re bility. Because political co in Israel are so strained, the Israelis live in not u ed fear of being wiped o because the world has its cions of how Arab leade positions of strength, it is cially incumbent upon Egypt, Saudi Arabia and to behave in a responsible

That means not pushin anti-Israeli cause with zealousness at the United N It means not reactivatin PLO as an instrument for against Israel in the souther of Lebanon. It means al those who want to promot tlement that the chief Arab ers are interested in peace lasting basis, not as a tactic for improving their tion against Israel.

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هكذا في الأصل

Britain's Best-Selling Aristocrats

y Judith Weinraub

ON (NYT).—Francis Aun- Pakenham, the 7th Earl ford, is a slightly rumpled, author, social reformer lisher who is known to every newspaper reader as Lord Porn, after a investigation into pornog- he led in the House of 1971. To his delight, iewed here as a moral and something of an

ife, Elizabeth, is a trim, ired woman of immense who, after combining an litical career with family even children, has written eral best-selling historical ies, most notably one on and a two-volume the Duke of Wellington. of Britain's most promi- nd aristocratic authors, w no signs of letting up. their two latest books e out: Lord Longford's graphy of President John F. Kennedy, the first in Britain, and Lady Longford's is a biography of Lord Byron.

And their eldest daughter, Lady Antonia Fraser, the author of biographies of Mary Queen of Scots and Oliver Cromwell, is no stranger to the best-seller lists either. After a tumultuous year, when her involvement in the breakup of the marriage of Harold Pinter and Vivien Merchant made frequent headlines here, she has just brought out an anthology of illustrious love letters.

Other Children

In fact, the family is something of a writing industry. The Longfords' eldest son, Thomas, is working on a history of the Boer War. Their daughter Judith writes poetry, and their daughter Rachel has written several novels. People talk about the literary Longfords.

"When you hear slogans like that, you think who are they, and then you say, oh, goodness, it's us," said Lady Longford one recent rainy day in the smallish Chelsea apartment where the Longfords live during the week. "There must be something in it."

The family writers also include Lord Longford's late brother Edward, who wrote plays for the Dublin theater, and Edward's wife, Christine, who writes novels and plays, his sister Mary Clive (novels, autobiography and a biography of Edward IV), his sister Violet Powell (autobiography), who is married to the novelist Anthony Powell, and his late sister Julia (short stories).

"It doesn't seem odd to me that so many of our children are writers," said Lady Longford. "If Frank writes and I write, it's obvious that some of our children will.

'Bookishly'

"They were brought up very bookishly. The second I could, I stuffed books into their Christmas stockings. And I always read aloud to them, until they were well into the double figures. I'd take several children at a time and read the ordinary things—the classics, Dickens and one or two Scotts."

Lady Longford wrote her first big book ("Victoria R.") when she was 58 years old. "I adored having babies," she said. "I wasn't against the process. I had no urge to write. I did politics intermittently, and after all I had gone to Oxford. Higher education for women was a tradition in our *family*.

"But when our youngest was about 3, I started doing journalism. The children were spending more and more time at school. I'd been brought up with a typical professional outlook. It wasn't the least bit upper class. One's duty was to earn one's living, and we brought up our children the same way."

Once she got going, the books continued in rapid succession, and the people she wrote about began to inhabit her personal life. "I think about my characters a lot," said Lady Longford, surrounded by pictures of Victoria and the Duke of Wellington.

"I lie in the bath, and think why did they do this. I would never write about someone I didn't like. It would be too painful.

Attentive

"When I was working on Queen Victoria, I did become quite interested in her problems—a monarch with a large family and no husband. I felt I understood her better than she had been before. And Frank said I became very attentive to his health and needs when I reached the death scene of her husband, Prince Albert."

Lord Longford is convinced that his wife's example is the reason the children write. "They always saw her writing," said the 70-year-old peer, talking in his office near the British Museum.

"Writing has only been a subsidiary activity for me," said Lord Longford, who has written 11 books, including one on Jesus and one on Abraham Lincoln. "It was not my vocation. Deep down I always thought I'd have to go to an office to earn my living. Now that I am elderly, to say the least, writing seems an appropriate activity, but it wouldn't have been when I was a young man."

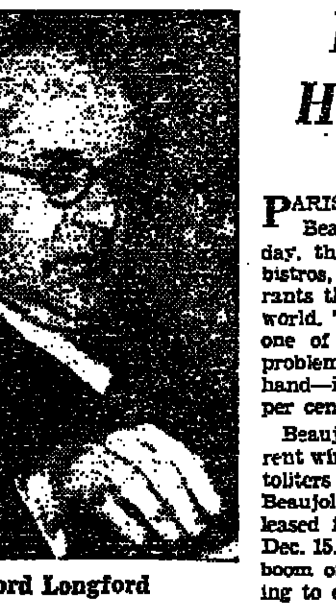
Lord Longford's own books have grown out of the subjects that concern him passionately. "Ireland, religion, crime, autobiographies and America," he said, ticking them off on his fingers. "And I like the autobiographies least."

First Book

He is particularly proud of his first book, "Peace by Ordeal," a highly regarded account of the Irish treaty of 1921, and of a 1969 study of humility. "I do get great pleasure from having worked that one out," he said.

In his current offering, titled "Kennedy" (Weidenfeld and Nicolson), Lord Longford, who is considered Anglo-Irish aristocracy rather than British, found a subject that combined several of his interests—Ireland, America and religion.

"I was fascinated first because Kennedy was a Catholic who had at last broken through, and that intrigued me as a Catholic convert. And I've always been interested in American history. For me it's romantic."



Lord Longford

. . . *'Lord Porn'*.

Although Lord Longford considers his primary contribution to have been in the field of social work—he has been involved extensively in the problems of disadvantaged people and ex-prisoners—he is perhaps best known in Britain for his tireless crusade against pornography.

So how does he feel about the late President's recently publicized sexual behavior? "I suppose I'd have to mark it up as a debit," admitted Lord Longford reluctantly. "I am regarded as rather a puritan here you know. But other people have other weaknesses. I think it was an expression of his agony. It is generally accepted now that he had Addison's disease and he must have been in constant pain."

Besides his role as chairman of a prestigious publishing house, his writing, and his unswerving commitment to social causes—he has now added the problem of battered wives and the Northern Irish peace movement to his roster—Lord Longford manages to go to the House of Lords whenever it is in session. "You get £13.10 a day for going, and you can't ignore that side of things. We're not a rich family," he said cheerfully.

OPERA IN LONDON

Adding Up a Revival

By Henry Pleasants

DON, Nov. 15 (IHT).—The Royal Opera's revival of Sir William Walton's "Troilus and Cressida," in a new produc- by Colin Graham, restores to the repertoire that rarest ities, a modern opera that gives singers something to the orchestra something to play and the listener an ng of musical music.

f it does not make for an especially moving evening, the lies with the late Christopher Hassall's libretto, which until the last act to provide situations of any tension.

e is much in the score to remind the operagoer that, with usic for "Henry V," "Richard III" and "Hamlet," Sir am established himself as one of the finest film composers e century, and to leave him regretting that in "Troilus Cressida" he was setting Hassall and not Shakespeare.

or this production, Sir William has done some judicious g and revised the music of Cressida, originally composed lisabeth Schwarzkopf, to accommodate the mezzo-soprano ne Janet Baker. And it is Dame Janet's superb presence inging that makes this a memorable rather than a merely able experience. She is stoutly and resonantly partnered ichard Cassily as Troilus. A masterly characterization of evious Pandarus is contributed by Gerald English.

awrence Foster, filling in for an indisposed André Previn, the Royal Opera Orchestra gave a vivid account of Sir m's rich and richly instrumented score at Friday's ere. The stage designs by Christopher Morley and Ann are rather too spare.

hat it all adds up to is Dame Janet Baker singing Sir m Walton—and that makes a tidy sum.

---

ris Fashion Scholarships for U.S.

y Hebe Dorsey

Nov. 15 (IHT).—For the time, French couture re going to give scholar- American fashion stu-

ea originated with Jac- ier, director of the house who said: "I think outure owes a debt of to the United States. been doing business e for quite a long time has been a one-way sort ss. I am glad that I n followed by several of gues."

000 scholarships are be- ded by Dior, Grès, Lan- lin and Saint Laurent. ll be one scholarship a at least five years. The is to help American complete their training eight-month course at on school of the Cham- icale (45 Rue Saint Roch,

ill get instruction in art illustration, fashion de- ic design and history of plus technical training draping, construction).

The program will be completed by visits to museums, exhibitions and fashion shows.

"We also want these young people to know that they'll have friends in Paris," Mr. Rouet added.

Exam and Sketches

The students, chosen from some 15 American fashion schools (including the Fashion Institute of Technology and Parsons School of Design), will have to submit two sketches (based on given themes, one of which being "A Thousand and One Nights") and a technical exam. All entries must be in by Jan. 1. Each school can enter as many as five students.

Their work will be submitted to an American fashion jury composed of editors, designers, store presidents and such fashion luminaries as Diana Vreeland, ex-editor of American Vogue. Announcement of the jury's selection will be made before April 1.

This private goodwill gesture is being followed up by the French government, which helps the Chambre Syndicale to promote French deluxe industries. "At the request of the Elysee Palace, we are going to hold a fashion show next Saturday in Los Angeles," said Jacques Mouclier, president of the Chambre.

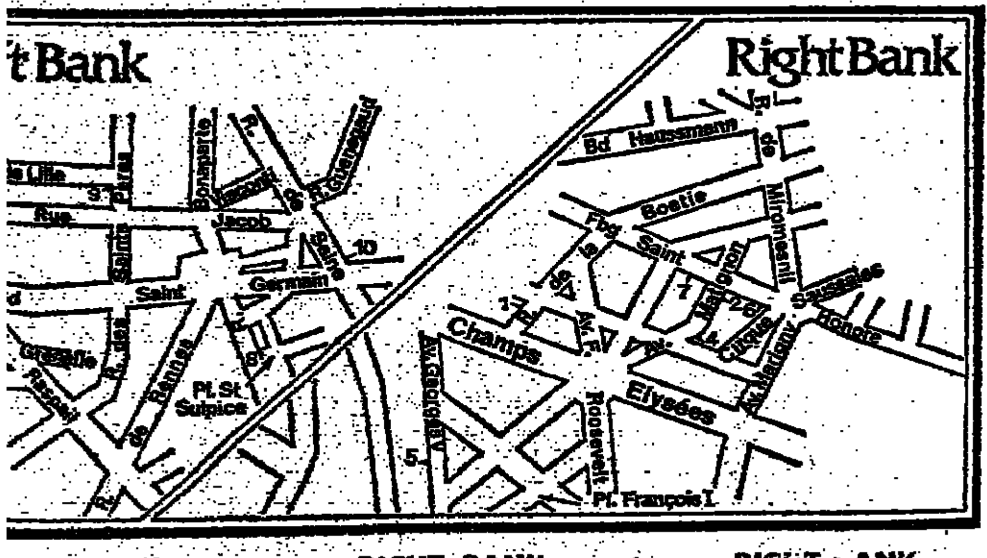
The show will be tied into the Gala de l'Union des Artistes, a charity show and a yearly Parisian event. The show consists of circus-type acts by well-known actors (the profits go to the French home for aging actors).

One hundred and forty people will be aboard the charter plane next Wednesday, heading for Los Angeles. But Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was to preside over the gala, won't be among them, for protocol reasons. The French President's wife has been to the United States twice this year.

Taking her place will be Culture Minister Françoise Giroud, Mrs. Raymond Barre (the French Premier's wife) and Valerie-Anne, eldest daughter of the French President.

Behind the fashion frills, there is also a strong desire on the part of the French to keep moving in on a profitable market. The United States is France's second most important export market (after Europe).

PARIS ART GALLERIES



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New Beaujolais Arrives, High in Quality and Price

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Nov. 15 (IHT).—New Beaujolais went on sale today, the official release date, in bistros, wine stores and restaurants throughout France and the world. The 1976 crop was a large one of very good quality. The problem—and it is getting out of hand—is the price, up at least 20 per cent over last year's wine.

Beaujolais is the world's current wine craze. Some 170,000 hectoliters of new Beaujolais and Beaujolais-Villages have been released for sale between now and Dec. 15. But as with the Bordeaux boom of 1970-73, price has nothing to do with quality, only with a supposedly insatiable demand. The Bordeaux bubble burst in 1974; Beaujolais may well be heading for a similar bust.

After the record crop of 1973 and another large crop in 1974, prices were soaring. They did not come down when 1975 produced a small harvest of harsh, tannic wines, completely lacking the light fruitiness for which Beaujolais is famous.

This year's crop is another large one, perhaps as many as 1.1 million hectoliters, and of fine quality. If acidity tends to be a trifle low, there is good color, plenty of natural alcohol, smoothness and fruitiness. But bulk prices are on the order of 1,200 to 1,300 francs the 216-liter *pièce* for plain Beaujolais (as opposed to 950 to 1,000 francs last year).

That will put the new wine, at retail prices, at about 11 or 12 francs the bottle. The *crus* will retail at around 16 to 18 francs the bottle. I hate to think what they will go for in restaurants, after recently seeing certain 1975 Beaujolais *crus* at 42 francs the bottle in an otherwise not particularly expensive bistro. This may be a record, but yesterday's record tends to become today's standard, especially during wine booms.

For a taste of the new Beaujolais, at as reasonable a price for the quality as you are likely to find, here are a few bistros where it is sold by the glass (and by the bottle to take home, as indicated):

- La Bienfaisance, a bistro on the corner of Rue de la Bienfaisance and Rue Miromesnil, Paris-8.
- Le Rallye, a café-wine store at 6 Rue Daguerre, Paris 14.
- Le Petit Bacchus, a café-wine store at 13 Rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6.
- Au Sauvignon, a café on the corner of Rue des Saints-Pères and Rue de Sèvres, Paris 6.
- Ma Bourgogne, a bistro at 133 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8.
- Tabac Henri IV, on the Pont Neuf opposite the statue of its namesake.
- Chez Serge, a bistro at 7 Boulevard Jean-Jaurès in the near suburb of Saint-Ouen.

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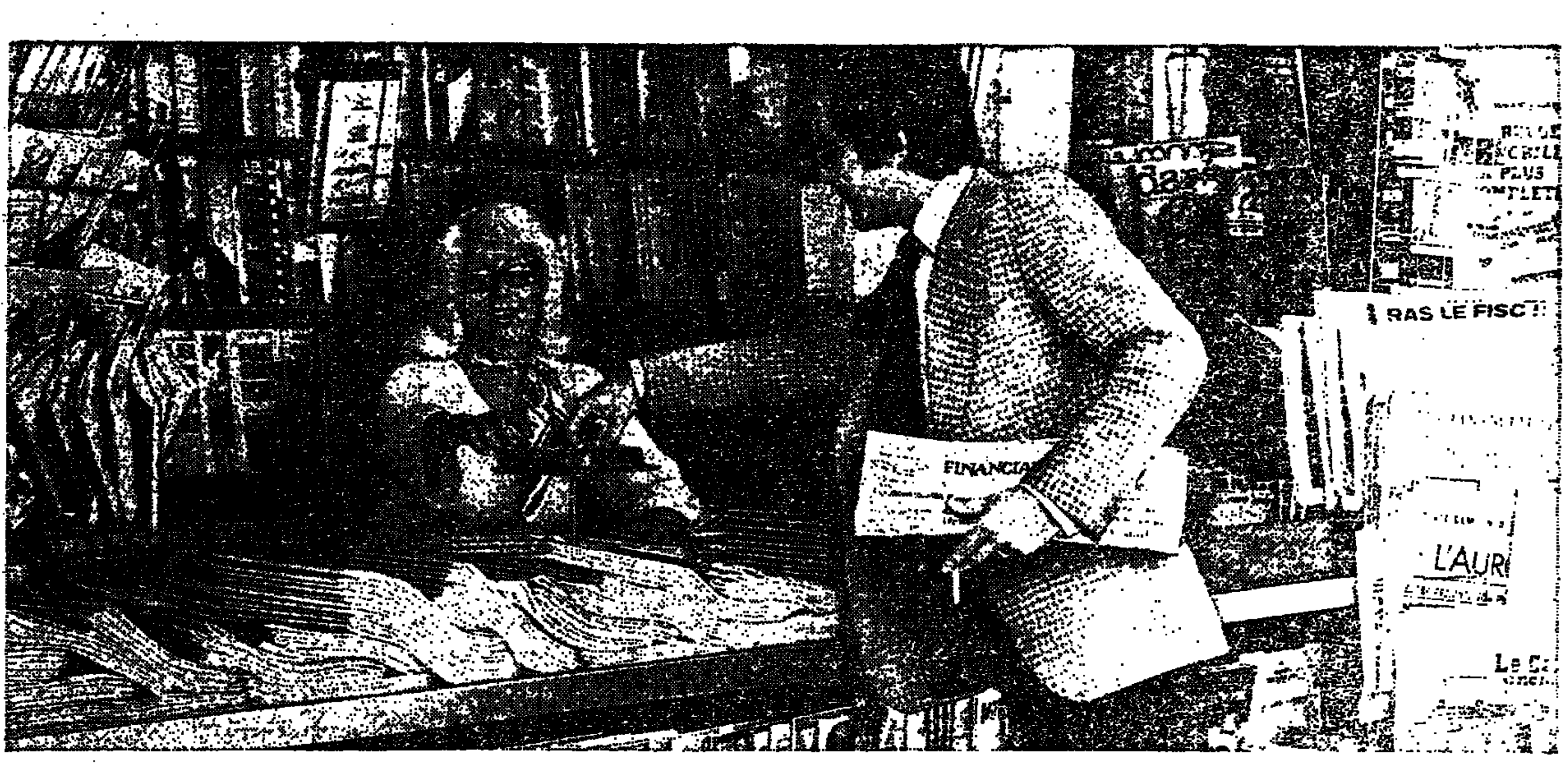

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 15

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30¾	17	ButtesG Oil	5	118	17¼	17	17⅛	

C

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	1⅜	CCI Corp		68	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
2⅞	⅝	ClMtg Go		19	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
4¼	2⅝	CIRIt Inv		55	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
37¾	28⅛	CITFin 2.20	7	104	34½	33¾	34¼+	⅛
101½	75½	CIT pfB 5.50		5	102½	102	102½+	1
101½	74⅝	CIT pfC 5.50		3	102	102	102 +	½
1¼	7-16	CL Assets		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		7	6	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp	17	23	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅜
8¾	5½	CNA Finl	8	116	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		14	12½	12¼	12½+	¼
13⅝	11	CNAI 1.08a		2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	78	43	42¾	42⅞+	⅝
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	7	1	19½	19½	19½—	½
4½	1½	CabCab For		23	2¼	2	2⅛	
34¾	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	9	48	34⅝	34½	34½+	⅜
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5¾	2⅞	Caesars Wrl		90	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8⅝	3	Cal Finanl	8	59	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
19⅞	15¼	CalPUt 1.60	7	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
17½	10¾	Callahn .60r	18	24	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
3¼	1¼	Camrn Brn		14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	22	110	26	25¼	25¼—	⅛
35⅞	29¾	CamSp 1.36	11	58	33⅛	33	33 —	⅜
31½	27¾	CampTg 1.12	9	5	27¾	27½	27½—	⅜
19½	13	CdnPac .80e	7	52	16¼	16	16⅛	
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	10	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
56	42¼	CapCitis .20	12	28	51¼	51	51 —	¼
24⅛	17⅞	CapHold .40	10	67	19½	18⅞	19 —	⅜
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		5	1	1	1 —	⅛
35⅞	29¾	Carbor 1.72	8	5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
4¼	2½	Carling OKe	16	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	7	1	14	14	14 —	⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	38	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	69	21⅞	21½	21¾	
30¼	26¾	CarP pf 2.67		11	29½	29¼	29½	
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	7	11	31¼	30¾	31¼+	¼
18¾	11¼	CarrCp .64	15	30	16¾	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		12	13¾	13½	13¾+	⅛
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	13	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6	CartWall .40	25	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
11	8⅝	CascNG .73r	8	28	8¾	8½	8⅝	
17⅞	15	CastlCk .80b	7	12	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
62¼	53⅛	CatrpTr 1.50	11	354	54⅛	53⅝	53¾—	⅛
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	11	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
58	41¾	Celanse 2.80	8	76	44⅝	44¼	44⅜—	⅜
52	46¾	Celn pfA4.50		1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
14	7⅞	Centex .12	11	51	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	155	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
20½	7½	CenHud 1.72	7	29	18⅞	18½	18¾	
18⅝	15⅞	CenIllLt 1.60	11	35	18⅛	17⅞	18	
52	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z30	50½	50¼	50¼—	1¼
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z1950	30½	29¾	30	

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3	HMW Ind	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
20¼	14¼	HallFB .56	12	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
17½	13¾	HallPrt .80a	7	18	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
69⅝	45¾	Hallibrtn .56	14	314	62⅞	61½	62⅛+	1⅛
22⅞	16¼	HamrlP 1.30	6	6	20¾	20½	20¾	
7⅛	3¾	Hammond	15	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18¼	15¾	HanJSec 1.47e		25	17⅛	17	17	
22⅝	19⅝	HanJInv 1.86e		14	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Handlmn .20	9	16	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
30½	21½	HandyH 1.20	6	9	28½	28	28½	
19	18¾	HandyHar wi		2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
28½	14¾	HanesCp 1	5	14	22	21¾	22 —	¼
60½	43¾	Hanna 1.80	8	21	49¼	48¾	49⅛+	⅛
9½	6⅛	Hardees	9	26	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
22⅞	14	Harnschf .80	5	40	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
14⅝	12	Harrah .20a	7	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
38¼	31¾	HarrBk 1.58	6	2	31¾	31¾	30¾—	½
55½	33¾	Harris 1.40	10	14	49⅝	49¼	49¼—	⅛
27½	18¼	Harsco 1.30b	6	4	22	22	22	
14⅝	8¾	HartSMx .72	8	47	11¼	10¾	10⅞—	¼
17⅞	15⅞	HartSe 1.44a	24	x12	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
24	20	HawiiEl 1.80	7	16	22¾	22½	22½+	⅛
18¾	11¾	HayesAlb 1b	6	8	15⅝	15½	15½	
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	4	39	8½	8	8⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Hecks .16	8	x94	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .30r		153	10	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
16½	9	HeilmBr .60a	5	7	15	14¾	14⅞—	¼
31⅞	26½	HeinzHJ 1.08	8	22	27¾	27½	27¾+	¼
9⅝	5	Helene Curt	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29¾	18½	Hellerint .92	7	8	18½	18⅜	18⅜—	⅜
45½	30¾	HelmerP .40	10	48	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝+	¼
2¼	1¼	Hemisp Cap		32	1⅝	1¼	1½—	⅛
8	6⅝	HemInc .66e		1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
38	27	Hercules 1	14	77	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	
27½	18½	HershyFd 1.12	6	158	20	19¾	19½—	⅜
23⅝	7⅜	Hesston		37	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
25½	15⅝	Hestn pf 1.60		7	16¼	16	16 —	¼
57¾	40½	Heublin 1.20	14	59	42¾	42⅜	42⅝+	⅛
117¾	80	HewltPk .20	28	196	81⅞	81	81¼—	¾
7⅛	4½	HehVolt .05e	17	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	6	18¾	18⅝	18¾+	¼
20½	15	HiltonHtl .92	10	35	19¾	19⅛	19½+	⅛
28	19¾	Hobart .92	11	23	20¾	20½	20¾+	⅛
21¼	14¾	HoernW .90	9	185	20⅝	20⅜	20¾	
9⅝	5⅜	HoffEle .12e	6	18	6¼	6	6 —	⅜
20	10⅝	Holiday .40	10	271	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
30	19	HildyA 17.0r		5	19½	19½	19½	

(Continued on Page 10.)

هكذا في الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1976

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Report

s See Tax Levy,
Spending

N. Nov. 15 (Reuters).—
afored almost 2 cents to-
arly trading on foreign
markets lifted by a
research organization
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which sank below
the end of last month.
$1.6820 compared with
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Henley Center for
said in a weekend
t sterling was likely to
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ons that the Labor gov-
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igher at $139-$140 an
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ely active trading caus-
price fluctuations, and
al profit-taking saw
close below the day's
ading levels, they said.
c demand, particularly
Far East, and growing
confidence in the stabili-
bullion price were cited
for the advance.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

CGE Predicts Higher Earnings

Cie Générale d'Electricite (CGE), the French electrical and electronic concern, expects to post net earnings of about 115 million francs (about $23 million) this year, compared with 103.5 million in 1975. The company also expects to "substantially" increase its dividend payout. It paid a net dividend of 17.30 francs last year. In a letter to shareholders, president Ambroise Roux says he expects the group's consolidated earnings to rise above 250 million francs from 141 million in 1975. Net consolidated turnover this year should be about 16 per cent higher than last year's 17.44 billion francs.

Monsanto Sees Lower Earnings

Monsanto will probably report fourth-quarter earnings lower than the $78.7 million, or $2.20 per share, net income posted for the fourth quarter of 1975, says Richard O'Sullivan, vice-president and treasurer. This would mean overall earnings for the year—although they are expected to be at a record high—would fall short of the $11 per share projected by some Wall Street securities analysts. Mr. O'Sullivan says the company's textile unit, which reported an operating loss of $49.1 million in 1975, continued to suffer from depressed chemical fiber demand. He says that Monsanto does not anticipate any upturn in polyester demand in the fourth quarter but looks for recovery sometime next year after new products lines make polyester more attractive to consumers.

Sears to Sell Belgian Unit

Sears, Roebuck & Co. plans to dispose of its Belgian retail subsidiary, Galéries Anspach, after four years of ownership. The nine-store Anspach chain, which also operates two Belgian shopping centers, had a net loss of $11.2 million last year on sales of $96.5 million. A Sears spokesman says that exploratory "discussions" are going on between Sears and a European group that might lead to a sale of Anspach. In 1974, the Belgian company lost $23.8 million. In its recent annual report, Sears said that 1975 expenses at Anspach "continued to increase as a result of inflation while profits were restricted by price controls making improvement in operating profits difficult." Sears notes that its stores in Spain, which bear the Sears name, were profitable, having earned $3 million last year on sales of $65 million.

Rohm & Haas to End Fibers Output

Rohm & Haas intends to dispose of its synthetic fibers business in the United States and Brazil because of continuing losses in these operations and the "pessimistic outlook for polyester filament." Fibers account for approximately 9 per cent of Rohm & Haas's sales. Vincent Gregory, president, says the polyester filament plant in Fayetteville, N.C., and texturing plant in Scranton, Pa., will be closed by the end of the year and approximately 700 employees will lose their jobs. The carpet nylon plant at Fayetteville and the fibers operations in Brazil will continue to operate until a buyer can be found. Mr. Gregory says that discussions have been started with some preliminary buyers but no accord has been concluded. The net book value of the assets to be disposed of, including working capital and goodwill, is $182 million. The proposed disposition of the fibers business will result in an estimated write-down of about $40 million at the end of 1976, the company says. The company estimates that its fibers operations will experience losses equivalent to $1.50 a share.

U.S. Oil Firms Approve Merger

The boards of Getty Oil Co., Mission Corp. and Skelly Oil Co. have approved the terms of a previously announced merger of Mission and Skelly into Getty. The merger agreement is subject to approval of shareholders of the three companies at special meetings to be held Jan. 25. If approvals are obtained, the merger is expected to become effective Jan. 31. Shareholders of record on Nov. 24 will be entitled to vote at the special meetings. Getty Oil will issue to minority interests of Mission 1.4771 shares of Getty common for each share of Mission common and to minority interests of Skelly, 0.5875 share of Getty common for each share of Skelly.

Stimulation Effort Seen Failing

Banks Criticize Tokyo's Economic Program

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—A seven-point program to stimulate the economy approved by the Japanese government (IHT Nov. 13-14) will probably have little or no effect on this nation's sluggish recovery, economists said today.

The government simply does not have the money to carry out an effective program of economic stimulation, the economists agreed. Moreover, any genuine reflationary program would have to include measures that the government appears unable or unwilling to take.

The economists at major commercial banks in Japan appear to disagree over the actual state of the economic recovery, but they were agreed on the following basic points:

- The government program of extending loans and other official financing, as well as speeding up public investment spending, would have to be about double the aggregate 1-trillion-yen ($3.45 billion) package agreed on before having any stimulative effects on the economy.
- Much of the government program, including additional loans to housing projects and more spending on national railways and telephone and telegraph agency projects, represent either taking 1977 allocations for use now, or money that had already been projected for use this year but was delayed.
- Any genuine recovery program would have to include an income tax cut, implementation of a capital investments tax credit to boost plant and equipment investment, and a boost in money supply growth accompanied by possible reductions in the official discount rate.

May Help a Bit

The economic research department of Sumitomo Bank said the measures decided last week may help keep the economy from falling further into the doldrums, but will have almost no positive effect. The only actual stimulative money involved in the program is an increase in loans to housing projects of 81 million yen this year. This will be taken out of next year's allocations, however, the bank economists note.

The government lacks money for use in stimulative programs. The government's schedule of national bond issues for 1976 will reach 7.275 trillion yen, an amount that cannot be increased, bank economists agreed.

"The government announced their new package because they had to announce something, but the impact will be minor. There isn't enough money involved to make the package anything more than a token gesture of government intentions," an economist at Bank of Tokyo commented.

The government still expects to maintain the "real" annual growth of the gross national product at the officially forecast 5.6-per-cent level.

Sumitomo Bank's research department said, however, that it will be difficult to maintain the rate of growth that was achieved earlier in the year and forecast that the GNP in the last quarter of 1976 could possibly fall into negative growth, thus bringing the overall expansion for the year down to 2 or 3 per cent.

Orders Rise In Germany

FRANKFURT, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Demand for West German industrial products is rising, the Bundesbank reported today.

September's new orders rose a seasonally adjusted 2 per cent over August and were 18.5 per cent above the year-ago level. In value terms, September orders were 11 per cent above the average for first-half 1976 and 9 per cent higher in volume terms.

Domestic orders showed a clear rise in September, especially for capital and consumer goods. But in the raw material and producer goods sectors, orders for the chemical industry again rose sharply but this failed to counter a drop in the steel industry's domestic orders.

The fall in domestic steel orders is connected with the increase in imports, the bank said.

The Bundesbank also said that production is reviving after the summer decline. September's production figures, seasonally adjusted, topped July and August but remained below May and June.

In another report, the Bundesbank said that the central bank money stock grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 10.4 per cent in the six months to end-October while in the five months from June to October the growth rate was 11.5 per cent.

In September, the bank reported the money stock expanded at an annual rate of 6 per cent over the first eight months this year.

Banking sources, noting that the money stock rose only 4.8 per cent between last December and May, said it looks certain that this indicator will show an average annual 1976 growth of 9 per cent compared with the Bundesbank's target of 8 per cent.

er Group Charges IRS
Down on Audits of Firms

By Eileen Shanahan

NGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).
lic-interest law group
esterday that there had
tartling plunge" in the
audits of large corpora-
by the Internal Reve-
ce and that the decline
udits had cost the gov-
at least $1.5 billion in
d taxes in 1975.
arge was made by the
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on founded by Ralph
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sing its findings on au-
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oup said that the IRS
ed to comment on them.
ty also failed to respond
uest for comment from
York Times.
search group's study of
t practices in 1972 and

1975 found that there had been a 33-per-cent decline between 1972 and 1975 in the percentage of the largest corporations (those with assets of $100 million and more) audited by the IRS.

In the next-to-largest-size class, corporations with assets of $50 million to $100 million, there was a 50-per-cent decline in the proportion of audits, the study showed.

There was a decline in the percentage of companies audited in 1975, compared with 1972, in every group classified by the IRS as "large," a category that begins with corporations having $1 million to $5 million in assets.

The study also found that the IRS increased the proportion of audits of small corporations—these are defined as companies with under $1 million in assets—by 32 per cent.

The auditing drive against smaller companies "appears to result from a special drive launched against small corporations in 1975 after IRS studies showed they had a low level of 'voluntary compliance'" with the tax laws, the group said.

The change in auditing emphasis cost the government such large amounts of uncollected tax, according to the study, because the dollar yield from the audits of smaller companies was small and the potential yield from audits of larger companies was large.

The one policy the reform group found to compliment in recent IRS procedures was that "big firms which are tapped for audit apparently get a closer look now than they have in the past." The average additional tax payment recommended by the auditors increased in 1975 for every group of large corporations except those in the $1-million to $5-million class.

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Six Nations in Pact On Phosphate Cartel

DAKAR, Senegal, Nov. 15 (AP).—Six Mideast and African nations which dominate world phosphate production agreed at a meeting here to form an association to determine what overall tonnage should be marketed annually, at what price, and how individual quotas should be fixed.

Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Togo, Senegal and Jordan took part in the meeting. They are to meet again before Nov. 25 to register formal governmental agreement to the scheme.

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GM Rebate Seen Boosting Subcompacts

Reduction of $200 May Help Cut Stocks

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT).—General Motors Corp. took Wall Street and the rest of the auto industry by surprise last week in announcing $200 rebates on subcompact Vegas, Astres and Chevettes.

Several auto analysts reached for comment said that the rebates, good until next Jan. 10, represented a positive move for General Motors.

Arvid Jouppi, a consultant specializing in automobile economics, said that the rebates should spark demand sufficiently to allow GM's subcompact plants to operate at "decent levels," presumably making profits.

General Motors, which produces more than half of all cars made in this country, tries to maintain 60-day supplies for all its cars. It had supplies twice that large in all three subcompacts.

Mr. Jouppi expects strong sales next year. "We had a 7.05-million domestic car market in 1975 and I expect 8.8 million units in 1976," he said. "I think that the market for domestic cars will grow to 10.6 million in 1977."

General Motors has two major plants devoted to subcompact-car production. Both were converted from large-car production and now, it turns out, auto purchasers are reverting to their long-time preference for the large car.

GM's rebates were the worst possible news for troubled American Motors. The rebates neutralize a recent $253 price cut on American Motors's Gremlin models, where the No. 4 auto producer's sales are concentrated.

Shares of the Big Three automakers are within a few points of their year's highs, and Wall Street expects further price advances as well as dividend increases.

Like GM, Ford has a surplus of its subcompact car, the Pinto, but a five-week strike helped reduce its inventory to a manageable 80-day supply. Ford could follow suit with rebates of its own, but so far the rebates are limited to the subcompacts. Chrysler produces no subcompact cars.

Carter Statement Cited

Dow Average Gains 7.7 Points After Price Rally at Midday

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed narrowly higher in moderate trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 7.73 at 935.42, and volume totaled 16.71 million shares, compared with 15.6 million on Friday.

Advancing and declining issues were almost evenly split during the day, with advances outnumbering declines by about 800 to 570 at the close.

Stocks opened lower on news that September business inventories rose while business sales declined.

Although the news was viewed as further evidence of a slowing in the nation's economy, brokers say the report was anticipated and traders accepted it much in stride.

By midday, stocks reversed course and turned narrowly higher on what many analysts believe was internal considerations following the market's steep slide since the election.

Late in the day, the market rallied, brokers say, following President-elect Carter's statement that he hopes to avoid wage-price controls.

Among the most actively traded stocks, Sprague Electric rose 6 3/4 to 19 5/8 following announcement that General Cable is tendering for all of Sprague shares at $19.50 a share. General Cable gained 1/4 to 10 1/8.

Also active were General Motors, up 3/4 at 68 1/4, and Chrysler, up 3/4 at 18 5/8. Both companies reported higher early November car sales.

IBM rose 3 1/4 to 264 1/2, Stauffer Chemical 1 1/8 to 44 5/8, Halliburton 1 5/8 to 63 3/8 and Tektronix 1 1/4 to 59 3/4.

Addressograph-Multigraph was up 1/4 to 10 1/8 after settling a suit with Xerox alleging patent infringement and monopolistic practices. Xerox, which made a $1-million one-time payment as part of the settlement, rose 1 1/8 to 58 3/8.

Copper Range, a take-over candidate, did not trade today. It was last quoted at 19 1/2.

Eastman Kodak, which announced introduction of a new computer output microfilm unit, rose 1 5/8 at 86 3/8.

Gold issues were mixed, with Rosario Resources gaining 1/2 to 25 but Homestake Mining giving up 5/8 to 36 1/2.

On the downside, Getty Oil surrendered 5/8 to 182 1/4 and Centronics 3/4 to 24.

Sony fell 1/2 to 7 3/4. The company is being sued by Disney Productions and an MCA unit for alleged infringement of copyrights. Disney gained 3/4 to 45 1/4 while MCA lost 1/8 to 34 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading. The Amex index delined 0.16 to 98.39.

Soybean futures fell more than 23 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade and, except for wheat, dragged most of the other commodities lower.

Wheat futures were up 6 cents on good demand. Soybean meal fell the limit of 100 points while soybean meal lost $3.50 a ton. Oats were down 3 1/2 cents and corn nearly 3.

The selling of soybean futures followed a mixed opening and was set off largely by a quick downturn in soy oil prices. Commission house brokers began selling oil when stop-loss levels had been touched and prices quickly declined. Meal followed.

A factor in the weakness of the complex was a lack of sustained demand. Some selling also was influenced by an Agriculture Department statement that 10 per cent more acreage could be devoted to soybeans in 1977 than the near-50 million acres this year.

Inventories Rise in U.S. During Month

$2.6-Billion Gain Shown in Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Manufacturers and merchants expanded their stocks of goods and raw materials by $2.6 billion for the second consecutive monthly increase during September, the government said today.

The Department of Commerce said inventories were up $2.6 billion to a seasonally adjusted $285.5 billion—the second-biggest increase since a $4-billion advance in December, 1974. Inventories increased $2.4 billion in August this year.

The continued strong rise in inventories means workers are being kept busy restocking goods and materials as well as satisfying sales demands. But if inventories get too big, factories and retail outlets might cut back, exerting a dampening influence on the economy.

The September accumulation of stocks apparently was partially involuntary, because sales slipped 0.5 per cent. During August, sales climbed 0.8 per cent.

Sales at the retail level have been virtually flat for the past four months. The latest shift means stock backlogs rose during September relative to the volume of sales.

The Commerce Department said businesses held inventories worth $1.51 for every $1 worth of sales during September, up from $1.49 in August, but below $1.54 during September last year.

Foreigners Sell Record Value Of Stocks in U.S. in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Foreigners attracted by declining interest rates sold a record $3.2 billion in securities, bonds and other new financial issues in the United States during the third quarter, the Commerce Department said today.

It said the unprecedented volume of new issues accounted for a $2.8-billion net gain in U.S. purchases of foreign securities, double the increase in the second quarter.

The Philippines and Canadian provinces were the largest of the new investment vehicles offered in the quarter.

The department also said foreign official assets in the United States increased $1.2 billion, down from a $3.2-billion increase in the second quarter. The department attributed this to reduced U.S. investment by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and weakness in the economies of non-oil less developed countries.

Foreign purchases of U.S. stocks, meanwhile, declined for the third consecutive quarter to $78 million from $160 million during the previous quarter. Foreign purchases of U.S. securities registered a record $2.5 billion last year.

In other international finances, the Commerce Department said loans and other claims on foreigners by U.S. banks climbed $2.6 billion—off from $4.7 billion in the second quarter.

U.S. bank lending overseas had been expected to fall off this year, but has been continuing at last year's strong pace, largely on the strength of heavy borrowing by developing nations pinched by inflation and slack demand for their raw materials.

Union Fails to Get Man on Chrysler Board

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT).—*The first attempt by a major American union to put blue-collar representatives in corporate board rooms has ended in total failure.* The tentative contract just agreed upon by the United Automobile Workers and Chrysler Corp. contains no concession on the union's original bargaining request that two unionists be added to the Chrysler board.

Despite this rebuff for union involvement in industrial policy-making at the top executive level, however, both sides emerged from the contract negotiations with plans for intensified cooperation in experiments aimed at heightening worker involvement in job design and job enrichment at the plant level.

The Detroit developments strengthened the belief long held by most experts in American labor-management relations that co-determination on the West German model—a practice under which large companies are obliged to assign half the seats on their supervisory boards to worker representatives—would be extremely slow in coming to this country.

Indeed, there remains widespread hostility among both union and business leaders toward modifying the traditional lines of managerial authority even on projects designed to give workers a larger voice in matters affecting the quality of work life.

Douglas Fraser, international vice-president in charge of the union's Chrysler department, had been the principal proponent of the move for putting unionists on the company board. The demand was based on a proposal Chrysler itself had made to the 54 unions at its financially distressed U.K. affiliate more than a year ago.

"We got zero on that issue," Mr. Fraser said after the settlement. "I have to admit that I saw no enthusiasm for the demand even on our own union committee. The whole venture falls in the category of planting a seed.

"But we did establish better procedures for moving ahead on joint projects in contract enrichment, and we have some preliminary findings made for us by University of Michigan researchers on worker and supervisor attitudes that give us a base for real progress."

U.S. Economists Call for Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Three economists said today the U.S. economy needs a quick tax cut ranging up to $15 billion.

Advocating tax reductions were Henry Kaufman, a partner of Salomon Brothers, Harvard University professor Benjamin Friedman, and Allan Meltzer of Carnegie *Mellon University in Pittsburgh.*

Mr. Kaufman proposed a one or two-shot tax rebate of about $8 billion in the first or second quarter of next year to stimulate business activity and strengthen consumer purchasing power.

Prof. Friedman said there should be a tax cut, and or stimulus through federal spending of $10 billion to $15 billion.

Prof. Meltzer said there should be an across-the-board tax cut for both individuals and businesses of $10 billion to $12 billion.

Du Pont Extra Dividend

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Du Pont Co. directors today declared a year-end extra dividend of 50 cents. This, plus the regular $1.25-per-share dividend will be paid Dec. 14 to holders of record Nov. 23. This brings dividends for the year to $5.25 as against $4.25 in 1975, Du Pont said.

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ENDESA - CHILE
220 KV NORTH TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
PREQUALIFICATION OF CHILEAN AND FOREIGN TENDERERS

The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) intends to invite tenders for the construction and equipment supply of the 220 kv north transmission line project at the beginning of 1977.

The project is located along approximately 630 km north of Santiago, Chile.

The following should be the intended contracts:

LN-1: Supply and construction of the Cerro Navia-Pan de Azucar 220 kv transmission line (Santiago-La Serena, approx. 430 km), double circuit, including Cerro Navia control building and switchyard civil works, and equipment installation.

LN-2: Supply and construction of the Pan de Azucar-Maitencillo 220 kv transmission line (La Serena-Vallenar, approx. 200 km) single circuit, including Pan de Azucar switchyard civil works, Maitencillo switchyard and control building civil works, equipment installation and supply of the equipment for switchyards and control buildings at Cerro Navia, Pan de Azucar and Maitencillo.

The contractors will also be required to finance the cost of designs, equipment, materials, manufactures and works included in the corresponding contract.

Foreign contractors must participate for the construction works in joint ventures with technical and managerial participation of Chilean contractors, registered in ENDESA'S contractors register. The project must be completed during the first half of 1980. Specifications and drawings will be given only to those who will submit the complete prequalification information required with supporting evidence of having successfully completed works of a similar nature and can demonstrate that they have the resources, experience and organization to carry out the works.

Prequalifications requirements are available from November 22nd, 1976, on application to:
Mr. Luis Court, Casilla 1392, Santiago de Chile.
Price: 400 Chilean Pesos(U.S. $40).

Prequalification requirements may be obtained by post (send money order) or at Santa Rosa 76, Santiago de Chile, from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Monday to Friday.

Deadline for receiving the completed questionnaire is January 10th, 1977.

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Geneva.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	[illegible]	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-50 38½, yd	.[illegible]	.36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	65.66	50.00
Lead, spot, lb	25.50-26	.20
Copper elec., lb	.70	[illegible]
Tin (Straits) lb	4.0834	[illegible]
Zinc, E St L bas, lb	.37	.38½-.39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.320	4.245
Gold N.Y., oz	130.20	142.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	852.60	740.70

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 15, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.75	8.76	8.57	8.58	8.62
May	8.90	8.96	8.76	8.80	8.80
Jul	8.90	9.07	8.90	8.92	8.84
Sep	9.01	9.10	8.94	9.00	8.90
Oct	9.05	9.13	9.00	9.00	8.90
Mar	9.323	9.39	9.22	9.25	9.19

Sales: 2,247.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	149.25	150.50	147.25	149.95s	148.80
Mar	143.50	144.90	141.60	144.30s	143.00
May	137.00	139.25	135.00	138.40s	137.85
Jul	131.10	132.00	130.40	132.65s	132.40
Sep	125.00	126.30	125.25	127.35s	127.15
Dec	113.50	115.00	111.75	114.95s	113.90

Sales: 2,249.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Dec	60.00	60.30	59.20	59.50s	59.30
Jan	60.60	60.60	59.80	59.90s	59.70
Mar	61.50	61.70	60.60	60.90s	60.70
May	62.6	62.80	61.70	62.90s	61.70
Jul	63.60	63.80	62.70	63.00s	62.70
Sep	64.40	64.40	63.50	63.80s	63.50
Dec	65.50	65.70	64.70	61.90s	64.70

Estimated sales: 3,210.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	6.10	6.22	6.01	6.17	6.07
Apr	6.83	6.98	6.70	6.95	6.84
May	8.49	8.85	8.49	8.50	8.35

Sales: 169.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Nov	454.50	454.50	454.50	437.00s	452.00
Dec	459.00	458.00	436.00	438.00s	453.00
Jan	459.40	460.00	438.50	438.90s	454.90
Mar	464.00	464.00	443.00	443.80s	458.70
May	469.00	469.00	447.50	448.00s	462.90
Jul	472.50	473.00	452.50	452.60s	467.30
Sep	477.20	477.20	458.00	457.70s	472.00
Dec	485.00	485.00	464.70	465.00s	479.70
Jan	487.50	487.50	467.40	467.50s	482.40
Mar	493.00	493.00	472.70	472.80s	487.70

Sales estimate: (Unavailable).

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	81.30	81.35	79.04	a79.04	81.04
Mar	82.00	82.10	79.76	79.76	81.76
May	82.35	82.35	80.01	a80.01	82.01
Jul	80.50	80.50	78.05	a78.05	80.05
Oct	72.05	72.15	70.40	70.40	71.90
Dec	67.40	67.40	66.76	66.78	67.40
Mar				b66.75	67.50

Sales: 6,250.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Nov	48.50	48.50	48.25	48.40	49.00
Jan	47.40	47.70	47.25	b47.40	47.50
Mar	48.50	48.60	48.15	b48.45	48.55
May	49.45	49.45	49.30	b49.40	b49.55
Jul	50.25	50.30	50.30	50.30	b50.50

Sales: 150.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)

Dec	139.50	143.00	135.50	135.90s	136.90
Jan	140.00	140.50	140.00	136.30s	137.30
Feb	140.50	142.00	136.30	136.80s	137.80
Apr	141.00	143.50	137.30	137.80s	138.80
Jun	142.80	144.50	138.50	138.80s	139.80
Aug	143.50	145.30	142.20	140.00s	141.00
Oct	144.70	146.80	144.60	141.20s	142.20
Dec	145.00	147.80	142.00	142.40s	143.40
Feb	147.50	148.50	141.50	143.60s	144.60

Sales: 5,809.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Nov. 15, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.57½	2.62	2.55½	2.62	2.57
Mar	2.66	2.71	2.63	2.71	2.65¾
May	2.68	2.73	2.66	2.72½	2.67¾
Jul	2.68½	2.74	2.66¾	2.74	2.68
Sep	2.73	2.78	2.71¾	2.77¼	2.72¾
Dec	2.79½	2.86	2.78	2.86	2.80

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.34½	2.34¾	2.30½	2.32	2.33
Mar	2.42½	2.42½	2.38¾	2.40¼	2.42
May	2.47½	2.48½	2.43½	2.44½	2.47
Jul	2.51	2.51	2.47	2.47¼	2.50
Sep	2.51	2.51½	2.47	2.47½	2.49½
Dec	2.46	2.46½	2.43	2.44½	2.45

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	6.46	6.47	6.24½	6.29	6.30
Jan	6.52	6.52	6.27	6.32	6.54
Mar	6.55	6.55	6.30¾	6.37	6.57
May	6.47	6.49	6.24	6.29	6.51
Jul	6.38½	6.39	6.17	6.23	6.38
Aug	6.28	6.28	6.11	6.15	6.31
Sep	5.98	5.98	5.76½	5.78	6.01½
Nov	5.83	5.83	5.58	5.65	5.94½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	22.15	22.15	21.20	21.20	22.25
Jan	22.30	22.30	21.32	21.32	22.30
Mar	22.50	22.50	21.52	21.52	22.55
May	22.50	22.50	21.53	21.53	22.55
Jul	22.50	22.50	21.53	21.53	22.55
Aug	22.20	22.20	21.05	21.05	22.05
Sep	21.50	21.50	20.25	20.27	21.25

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	179.50	179.50	174.10	175.80	179.30
Jan	181.00	181.00	176.20	178.50	180.50
Mar	182.00	182.00	178.00	179.50	182.00
May	181.80	181.80	177.50	180.00	181.50
Jul	178.00	178.80	175.00	177.00	178.50
Aug	176.50	176.50	174.00	174.50	176.50
Sep	171.50	171.50	168.00	169.00	172.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Nov	—	—	—	433.00	453.00
Dec	457.50	458.00	433.50	434.50	453.00
Jan	—	—	—	436.00	455.00
Feb	461.50	462.10	437.00	437.00	457.00
Apr	466.00	466.00	440.80	441.50	460.50
Jun	470.50	470.50	445.50	446.70	465.00
Aug	475.50	475.50	451.20	451.20	470.50
Oct	480.50	480.50	457.00	458.00	475.00
Dec	486.50	486.50	462.00	462.00	480.20
Feb	491.50	491.50	467.00	467.00	485.70
Apr	494.60	494.60	472.00	472.00	491.30
Jun	499.00	499.00	479.00	479.00	497.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	40.20	40.40	39.90	40.05	40.70
Feb	40.05	40.05	39.30	39.30	40.40
Apr	39.75	39.75	38.85	38.85	39.90
Jun	41.55	41.55	41.05	41.10	41.90
Aug	42.00	42.00	41.50	41.50	42.30
Oct	42.25	42.25	42.00	42.20	b42.60
Dec	43.05	43.05	42.50	42.72	a43.22

Sales: Dec 3582; Feb 3760; April 2457; June 640; Aug 203; Oct 14; Dec 16.
Open interest: Dec 12549; Feb 13378; April 8482; June 3490; Aug 1034; Oct 316; Dec 52.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	33.05	33.40	32.77	33.20	33.45
Feb	32.15	32.30	31.80	32.10	32.45
Apr	30.40	30.60	30.05	30.30	30.65
Jun	32.90	33.05	32.60	32.70	33.25
Jul	34.00	34.00	33.60	33.70	34.30
Aug	33.40	33.40	33.10	33.10	a33.85
Oct	33.00	33.00	32.70	a32.80	b33.65
Dec	34.50	34.50	33.85	a34.02	a34.75

Sales: Dec 1310; Feb 1128; April 586; June x73; July 128; Aug 37; Oct 42; Dec 33.
Open interest: Dec 3411; Feb 2087; April 2270; June 718; July 665; Aug 579; Oct 257; Dec 120.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Nov	71.30	71.35	70.75	71.35	71.35
Dec	68.90	68.90	67.40	67.40	69.10
Jan	63.15	63.20	62.05	62.05	63.50
Feb	57.00	57.35	56.75	57.35	57.70
Mar	—	—	—	a55.65	a56.40
Apr	52.00	52.85	51.85	52.70	a52.30
May	—	—	—	a51.00	a51.20

Sales: Nov 77; Dec 595; Jan 108; Feb 74; March 0; April 4; May 0.
Open interest: Nov 356; Dec 1609; Jan 699; Feb 284; March 34; April 11; May 2.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	49.25	49.40	48.30	48.50	49.75
Mar.	46.90	48.90	47.70	47.70	49.25
May	50.00	50.00	48.40	a48.40	50.70
Jul	50.05	50.10	48.60	a48.60	50.40
Aug	49.05	49.05	47.60	47.60	b49.20
Feb	—	—	—	n53.00	n53.00
Mar	—	—	—	n52.40	n52.50

Sales: Feb 3150; March 284; May 180; July 72; Aug 24; Feb 0; March 0.
Open interest: Feb 4981; March 2424; May 1460; July 739; Aug 446; Feb 60; March 61.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¼	103¼
Ashland 8-87	97	98
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103	104
Aust-Swiss 6-87	96	97
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
BFCE 8¾-[illegible]	100	101
B.N.P. 9½-81	104½	105½
Bras Can 9¾-82	101½	102½
British Gas 9-81	[illegible]	100½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103	104
Carrier 8-87	96	97
Charbogas 8¾-81	100¼	101¼
CNE 9¼-85	102½	103½
CN Refine 10-20'8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101½	102½
Cul Ham 8-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark 7¾-90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Corn 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EEC 9¼-82	[illegible]	102½
ECS 8¼-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	101¼	102¼
EIB 9[illegible]	102¼	103¼
Enap 9[illegible]	102	103
Enel 9-86 Nov	102	103
Eurofima 8¼-83	100¼	101¼
First Chic 7-82	[illegible]	100¼
Gen Mot 8¼-86	103	104
Gould 9¾-82	102	103
Gulf Wstn 5½-82	102¼	103¼
Home Oil 9½-85	102¼	103¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102¼	103¼
Int. Util 8½-82	100¼	101¼
ISE Canada 9-82	102¼	103¼
Manitoba 9¼-81	102¼	103¼
Michelin 9¼-85	100¼	101¼
Modo 9½-83	100½	101½
Montreal 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Montreal 9¼-83	102	103
Motorola 8-87	100¼	101¼
Nat Finance 10-81	101½	102½
NatWest 9-86	98½	99½
New Brunsw 9-83	102½	103½
N Zealand 9¼-82	104	105
N Zealand 8½-83	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-27	94	95
Norpipes 9¼-86	101½	102½
NorskHydr 9¼-85	104	105
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100½	101½
Norway 9-80	104½	105½
Norway 8½-81	102½	103½
Occidental 9¾-83	102	103
Ontario 9-83	104	105
Oslo 9-88	99½	100½
Pac Light 9¼-81	103½	104½
Pennwalt 8-87	97¼	98¼
QuebProv 8½-81	102	103
QuebProv 9-83	102¼	103¼
QuebProv 7½-88	93¼	94¼
Ralston 7½-87	97¼	98¼
ReadBates 9½-81	101½	102½
[illegible]dvik 9½-86	100¼	101¼
S.A.S. 8-85	94¼	95¼
Seagram 7-83	103½	104½
SFE 9-82	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	100½	101½
Shell 7½-87	97	98
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St Ind 8¼-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-88	103¼	104¼
S Handels 9¼-86	102	103
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7¾-87	95	96
Textron 7¾-87	94¼	95¼
Transocean 8-86	101¼	102¼
Transocean 7½-87	98½	99½
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	98	99
Utah 8-87	99¼	99¾
Volvo 9½-85	102¼	103¼
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	106	108
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cont Tel 5½-88	81½	83½
Cumm In 6¼-88	94½	96½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	83½	85½
EastKodak 4½-88	103½	105½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	76½	78½
Firestone 5-88	86	88
Ford 6-86	95½	97½
Ford 5-88	85	87
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	72	74
Gould 5-87	97½	99½
Gulf West 5-88	89	91
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	102	103½
Matsushita 6¾-90	109	110½
Mitsui 7¼-90	102	103½
McDerm 4¾-87	136½	138½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	107½	109½
Nabisco 5½-88	94	96
Owens Ill 4½-87	109	111
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-8?	77	79
Revlon 4¾-83	122½	124½
Revlon 4¾-87	107	109
Sperry 4½-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	102	104
WarnLam 4½-87	79	81
WarnLam 4½-88	75½	77½
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

Amerco 4½-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	84	86
Beatrice 6¼-91	114	116
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6¾-91	108	110
Borden 5-92	97½	99½
BroadHale 4¾-87	77	79

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.46	92.95	104.09
Previous	101.51	93.06	104.29

Currency Rates

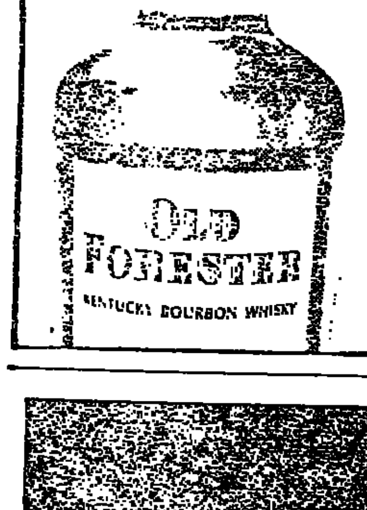
November 15, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

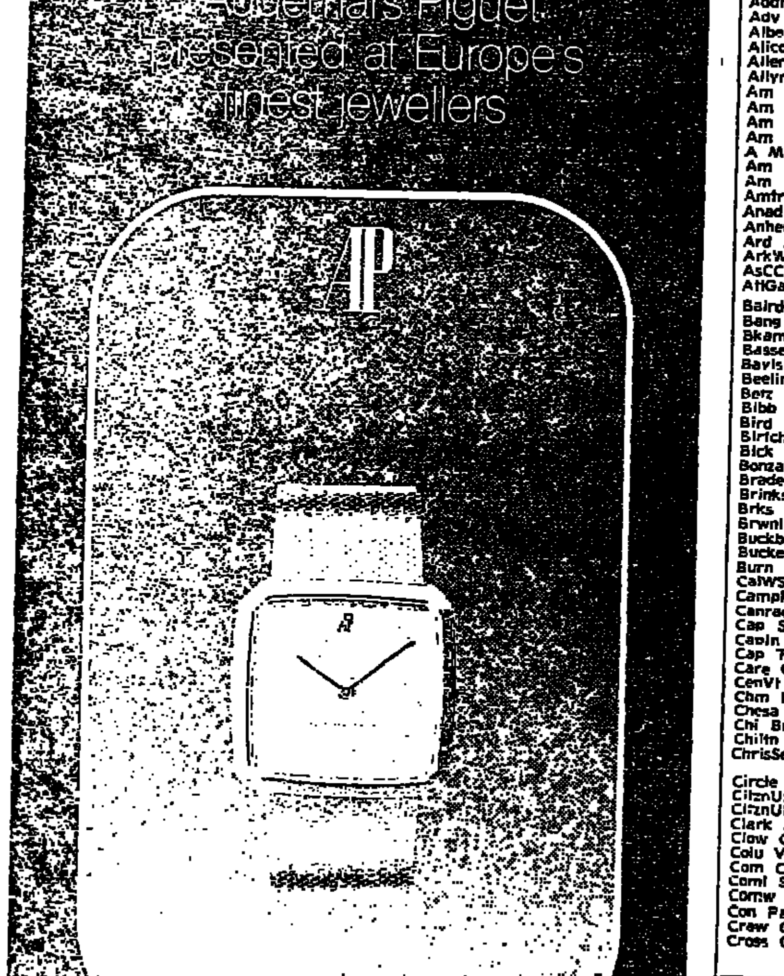
	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	[illegible]	4.1570	104.605*	50.00*	29.27[illegible]	—	6.8210*	103.635*	42.77
Brussels (a)	[illegible]	60.97	15.741	7.4475	4.291*	14.6675	—	15.20	6.27
Frankfurt	2.4[illegible]	3.97[illegible]	—	48.54*	2.785x	95.60*	6.520*	99.07*	40.87*
London (z)	1.6420	—	3.97	8.1790	1420.5	4.155	60.825	4.00725	9.715
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]	357.67	173.69	—	341.87	23.30	354.27	146.12
Paris	4.9[illegible]	8.19125	205.035*	—	5.7600x	196.000*	13.4325*	204.125*	84.250*
Zurich	2.4[illegible]	4.008	100.9[illegible]*	96.44*	0.2822*	96.44*	6.58*	—	41.20*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.91925; Escudo: 31.455; [illegible]; Peseta: 68.435; Schilling: 17.165; Sw. krona: 4.2350; Yen: 294.55; Norw. krone: 5.2320; Fin mark: 3.8450; Belgian financial franc: 37.23; Hong Kong $: 4.7720; Singapore $: 2.4555. The Canadian dollar is worth U.S. $1.0241.

(a) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



Its value remains constant.



In Bruton Street
Algernon Asprey
27 BRUTON STREET, LONDON W1X 8HA TELEPHONE 01-629 2608
CABLES: ALGYASPREY LDN. TELEX 21142

London Commodities

Nov. 15, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
Dec	134	127	127 -127.25	133.50-134.50
Mar	140.50	134.50	135.10-135.25	140.80-140.90
May	144	138.50	139.50-139.55	145.05-145.25
Aug	147	143	143 -143.25	148.55-148.75
Oct	150	134.25	146.05-146.25	150.75-151
Dec	151	149	149.25-149.50	154.10-154.50
Mar	154.50	152	152.25-152.50	158.10-158.50

Lots: 4,707.

COCOA

Dec	2129	2087	2104 -2105	2113 -2115
Mar	2050	2006	2024 -2026	2034 -2034½
May	1990	1950	1967 -1967½	1980 -1981
Jul	1946	1902	1916 -1920	1935 -1937
Sep	1890	1855	1857 -1859½	1877 -1880
Dec	1722	1690	1687 -1690	1717 -1720
Mar	1670	1635	1640½-1641½	1671 -1672

Lots: 5,104.

COFFEE

Nov	2295	2290	2285 -2295	2290 -2300
Jan	2337	2320	2328 -2332	2329 -2334
Mar	2355	2330	2336 -2336	2346 -2348
May	2367	2341	2348 -2350	2359 -2360
Jul	2370	2346	2351 -2355	2360 -2370
Sep	2374	2355	2354 -2359	2360 -2370
Nov		2355	2352 -2355	2360 -2370

Lots: 1,752.

London Metal Markets

Nov. 15, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	798 - 800	792 - 793.50
3 months	834 - 834.50	827.50- 828
Cathodes: spot	785 - 786	779 - 781
3 months	785 - 786	814 - 815
Tin: spot	4,965 -4,968	4,965 -4,975
3 months	5,145 -5,148	5,143 -5,145
Lead: spot	281 - 282	282 - 282.50
3 months	294.50- 295	295 - 295.50
Zinc: spot	367 - 368	364.50- 365.50
3 months	385 - 385	382 - 382.50
Silver: spot	276.20- 276.50	273 - 273.30
3 months	287 - 287.10	285.30- 285.50

Paris Commodities

Nov. 15, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous
Dec	1,265		1,260-1,270	—35
Jan			1,270	—20
Mar	1,280	1,252	1,266-1,270	—27
May	1,315	1,295	1,300-1,305	—40
Jul			1,305-1,320	—51
Aug			1,310-1,330	—45
Oct			1,315-1,340	—40
Nov			— - —	—
Dec	1,340	1,335	— -1,335	—30

Lots: 101.

COCOA

Dec	1,715	1,695	1,690-1,705	+ 5
Mar	1,686	1,650	1,665-1,666	—19
May	1,660	1,630	1,635-1,645	+ 7
Jul	1,590	—	1,580-1,600	—
Sep			1,565-1,600	+ 5
Dec			— -1,390	+50

Lots: 327.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 15

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Nov. 15, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	2½	2⅞
AFA PrS	4½	5½
AID Inc	7	7¾
AVM Cp	¾	1¾
Addisn W	6	6½
Adv Ros	2⅜	2¾
Alberts	5¾	6½
Alico Inc	8⅛	8⅝
Allerg Ph	23¼	24
Allyn Bac	6½	7
Am Exp	38¼	38¾
Am Finl	9¾	10⅛
Am Furn	2	2¼
Am Greet	9⅛	9½
A Micro	6⅝	7⅛
Am Telev	19	19¾
Am Weld	9¾	10¾
Amtr Dv	⅝	⅞
Anadite	7⅛	7½
Anheus B	23¾	24¼
Ard May	1½	1⅞
ArkWIG	20	20¾
AsCC Bot	12	12¾
AtlGas Lt	14¼	14⅝
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝
Bang Hy	13⅝	14⅛
Bkam Rlf	7⅝	8⅛
Bassett F	17¼	18
Bavis Mk	8¼	8¾
Beeline F	5⅞	6⅜
Betz Lab	30¾	31½
Bibb Co	7¾	8¼
Bird Son	31½	33
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	18½	19
Bonza Int	2½	2¾
Braden	7⅛	7⅝
Brinks	7⅜	7⅞
Brks Sca	19¾	20½
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	3⅛	3⅝
Buckeyeln	7¾	8¼
Burn Sim	3⅞	4¼
CalWSv	31½	33
Campl Ch	3½	3⅞
Canrad H	2¾	3½
Cap Swst	3⅝	4
Capin Air	1¾	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	2¾
Care Cp	3¼	3¾
CenVt PS	14¼	14⅝
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	11¼	12¼
Chi Bridg	52½	54½
Chiltn Cp	5⅛	5½
ChrisSe	115½	119½
Circle F	4	4¾
CitznU A	32⅝	33⅛
CitznUt B	31	31½
Clark Mf	28¾	29¾
Clow Co	6¼	6¾
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Clr	12	12½
Coml Sh	24½	26
Comw Pa	27⅝	28⅛
Con Pap	28¾	29¾
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	17¾	18½
Cutlr Fed	1¾	2⅛
Danly M	9	10
Data Dgn	4¾	5⅛
Data 100	7	7½
Dayt Inc	27	28½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	30¾	31¼
Delhi Oil	3⅝	4¼
DeLux C	22	22¾
Det CanT	12¾	13¼
Det InfBr	29½	30½
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	15	15¾
Dixn Cru	16¾	17½
Docutel	5	5⅜
Dollar G	9	9⅝
Dorch G	10	10¼
Doyle DB	14⅝	15⅛
Dunkin D	5⅛	5½
Duriron	13¼	14
Eberln In	3¾	4¼
Econ Lab	25½	26
ElPas El	11⅛	11½
Elder Be	6	6¾
Elec Nucl	5	5¾
Elec Mod	1¾	2⅛
Energy C	21¾	22½
Entwistl	5¼	6
Equty Oil	29	29½
Ethan Al	18¼	19
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅜
FidUn Lf	19⅞	20⅜
Fingrht	4½	4⅞
FtBkSys	38	38¾
Fst Bost	19¾	20½
FtEmpSt	7⅝	8¼
FtWnFn	1⅞	2⅛
Flcknr	11½	11¾
Fla WatU	⅛	½
Forest O	19	19⅜
Frmigli	⅝	1⅛
Folomat	10	10½
Frkln Cp	5½	5⅞
Frnkln El	8⅞	9⅜
Frnd Ice	15	15¾
Gen RIEs	3	4
G Reinsu	183	187
Gov EFin	9	9¾
Graph Cn	16	16¾
Green Mt	11	11½
Grey Adv	12½	13¼
Gulf Intst	15⅝	15⅞
Gyrodn	2½	3¼
Harper P	7⅝	7⅞
Hartf NC	11⅞	12[illegible]
Henred F	15½	16¼
Holobm	1⅞	2¼
Hoover	10	10½
Horiz Res	½	1½
Huds Pap	25¾	26¼
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	6⅛
Hyatt Int	3½	4
Ind Nuclr	2⅜	2¾
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	49	50½
Interc En	8¾	9¾
Intrmk In	2⅝	3⅛
Intrmt G	14⅝	15⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
JaSou Ut	23¼	23¾
Jamsby	12½	13¼
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	13¾	14¼
Kaisr St	28¾	29¼
KaisSt pf	[illegible]	19¼
Kalvar	1⅛	1⅜
Kaman A	17¼	18½
Kampg A	5¾	6¼
Kate Gre	⅜	¾
Kavsam	2⅞	3⅛
Kear Tr	6⅞	7¼
Kelly Svc	17½	18¼
Keuff Ess	10	11½
Keve Fib	13¼	13⅝
Key CusF	6¾	7¼
Keys Int	16	16¾
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	15¾	16¼
Lance In	20¾	21½
Land Res	¾	1⅛
Lane Co	17½	18½
Lin Bcast	14⅛	14¾
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14⅝	14⅞
Mai Rlty	9-16	¾
Mallkrt	39	40
Manor C	4	4½
Maui LP	11⅛	11⅞
McCorm	32¼	33
McQuay	14½	15¼
Measur	8¾	9¾
Medtrn	21¼	22
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	17	17¾
Midld Ca	2⅛	2½
Midl Bks	20½	21½
Midw Gt	13¾	14¾
Millipr	20¾	21¼
Miner In	1⅛	1⅝
MissVl G	14¼	15
Monf Col	4¼	4⅝
Moore S	11⅝	11⅞
Moore P	7¾	8¼
Morg Res	1	1½
Mostek	15¼	15⅝
Motch M	4¼	5¼
Mot Club	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	14½	15½
Narag Cp	9½	10½
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Lib	4⅝	5¼
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	5⅛	6⅛
NJNat G	13¾	14½
Nielsn A	18⅞	19⅜
Nielsn B	19⅛	19⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅞	12
NoEOI un	28¾	29
Nortrp Kl	18½	19½
NW NatG	8¾	9⅛
NW PuSv	17⅝	18⅛
Noxel Cp	14⅝	14⅞
Ogilvy M	26½	27¼
Ohio Ferr	16¾	17¾
Ormont	15¼	16
Otter TP	19½	20
Over NA	4⅛	4⅝
Pabst Br	21⅝	22⅛
PacGa R	22½—23	
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	4	4½
Pauley P	5¾	6
Peerl Mf	11	12
Pa Enter	16¾	17¼
PnzlOff B	13	13¼
Pepsi BW	11⅝	12¼
Petrsn H	10½	11¼
Petrolit	35½	36½
Pottlbon	19½	20½
Piedmt A	5	5½
Pinkrtn	32	32¾
Pion HiB	19⅞	20⅜
Pistilin	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1	1½
Proarp	1¼	1⅝
PubS NC	11⅛	11¾
P Bennet	16¼	17
PutD Cap	5⅛	5⅞
Qual Inns	1⅞	2¼
Ragen Pr	1¾	2¼
Rahall C	7⅜	7⅞
Ravch Cp	100	105
Ravmnd	71½	72½
Recog Eq	7⅞	8¼
Read Ex	37¼	38½
Robin M	15¾	16¼
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4¼	4½
Rus Stov	15¼	16
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps H	30	32
Seis Delt	1⅜	1¾
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
Shaw Cp	19¾	20
SevenUp	32¼	33
Shaw Cp	19¾	20¾
Snap Tls	31¼	32¾
SolidSt Sc	7½	8½
S CalWat	13	13¾
SwGs Cp	10⅝	10¾
SwEl Sv	15½	16¼
Standyn	18⅞	19⅝
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	14¾	15¼
Sterlg Str	4¾	5
Strawb Cl	24	25½
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME DC	3¾	4⅛
Tampax	34½	35½
Taylr Wl	18¾	19¼
Tech Pub	12	13
Tecum P	44½	46½
Ten nant	26	28
Tifny Co	9	9½
ToscoCp	3¾	4
Transo O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trico Pd	32½	33½
Trltn OG	2¾	3⅛
Tymshr	15	15¾
Tyson F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un McGil	11¾	12¾
US Surg	9½	10
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
UVa Bks	17	17½
UpPen P	19	19¾
Valley Gs	10⅛	10⅝
VanD Air	9	9¾
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6½	6⅞
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	18	19
Wads Pu	7¾	8¼
Wsh NG	13½	14
Webb Re	9	9¾
Weco Dvl	3¼	3½
Weight W	7¾	8½
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welng M	7⅝	7⅞
Well Gar	3¾	4½
Welsbch	4½	5
Wsln Mfg	1⅛	1⅜
Westmd	60¾	61½
Wdwrd L	24	24½
Wrieht W	3¾	4⅛
ZionUt B	23¾	24¾

European Gold Markets

Nov. 15, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	138.20	138.85	+3.25
Zurich	139.75	139.03	+3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	138.03	138.69	+2.08

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
135	3.00	9.00	11.25
140	0.75	6.00	7.75
145	—	3.00	4.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 3[illegible] - Telex 28479

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 24

Alpha Plnd
AFamlySt
AtlCity El
Benefl 5pf
BlueBell
CIT 5.50pfB
CIT 5.50pfC
Cabot Corp
CinG 9.30pf
CrwnZell pf
Dexter Cp
Evans Pd
KCPL 4.50pf
KaufBd pfA
LeviStrauss
MasMu Mtg
OKC Corp
Pac TelTel
PhilaEl 7pf
Sprague El
Stanray
US FidelGty
US Tobac
VaEP 2.90pf

NEW LOWS— 37

ACF Ind
Adam Millis
Amfac Inc
Ball Corp
Baker Ind
BigThree
Brist Myer
BristMy pf
Brown Co
ClMtg Gp
CampTagg
Carborun
Cascde NGs
Charter Co
Chase Manh
ChiPneuT
Cole Natl
Giant PCem
Interctl Div
LoctiteCp
Nat Chemsh
OwnIl 4.75pf
Pan Am
Premier Ind
Republic Cp
Ronson
SeabWld Air
Searle GD
SouNat Res
Sterl Drug
Tesoro Pet
TidwtMar
US Steel
Warn Lamb
Wilshire Oil
Wyly Corp
Zapata Cp

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	5[illegible]-5⅞	3⅝-3⅞	¾-1	15½-16½
1 M.	5¼-5⅜	3¾-3⅞	1⅛-1⅜	15⅞-15¾
3 M.	5⅞-5½	4[illegible]-4[illegible]	2[illegible]-2[illegible]	15¾-16⅛
6 M.	5¾-5⅞	4⅞-4⅞	2⅞-3⅛	16¼-16⅝
1 Y.	6[illegible]-6[illegible]	5 -5¼	3¾-3	15⅞-16

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.60
Albert Heijn	83
Algembank	280
Amrobank	65
A'dam Rub	56
Fokker	30.50
Heineken	147.50
H.V.A.	56.70
Holl-Am-H	89
Hoogovens	40
K.L.M.	114.50
Nat Nederl	83.90
Pakhoed	83
Phillips	27.90
Robeco	173.80
Rolinco	134.50
Royal Dutch	115
Unilever	109.80
Van Ommer	175
VerMach	78.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,270
Brux-Lamb	1,770
Cock Ougree	510
Electrobel	5,940
GB-Inno-BM	1,458
Hoboken	3,170
Pétrofina	4,070
Ph Gevaert	1,064
Soc Générale	2,060
Solvay	2,220
Un Minière	1,082

Frankfurt

AEG	80.40
BASF	148.30
Bayer	127.80
Commerzbk	178.80
Cont Gummi	69.60
Daimier	334
Deemag	147
DeutBank	277
DresdeBk	217.50
Hoechst	132.50
Gels Aktien	74
Hoesch	48.30
Karlstd	332
Kaufhof	224.50
KHD	139
Lufthansa	92
Mannesmann	333
Metallgesell	211
Neckermann	59.80
RWE new	155.20
Schering	67.50
Siemens	255.30
Thyssen	107.60
Veba	111.20
Volkswagen	137.30

London

Anglo-Am	2.59
Anglo-Am cp	20.25
Barclay bk	2.28
Beecham Gr	3.34
BICC	0.89
Boots	0.97
Bowater	1.68
Brit-Am Tob	2.53
Brit Oxyg	0.56½
Brit Pet	6.92
Burmah	0.33
CadburySc	0.32
Chartered	1.36
Courtaulds	0.82
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.06
Decca Rec	2.10
Distillers	1.01
Dunlop	0.73
E Mustline	2.86
GEC	1.39
FreeStGed	12¾
GKN	2.34
Glaxo Gr	3.61
Gold Fields	1.58
Gt Un St	1.48
Guinness	1.07
Hawker-Sidd	3.91
Hudson Bay	13.50
Imp Chem	3.07
Imps	0.57
Mark&Spen	0.95
Metal Box	2.37
Nichols	0.76
Plessey	0.52
Rand Mines	1.75
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	38.50
R.T.Z.	1.62
Shell	4.08
Thorn (A)	1.64
Tube Invest	2.82
Union Carb	2.66
Vickers	1.16
War L3½	23 9/16
West Deep	9.50
West Drief	21.25
West Hold	16.75
West Min	1.48
Woolworth	0.45½
ZCI	0.70

Milan

Bastogi	859
Erba	1,500
Erc Marelli	332
Fiat	1,477
Finsider	227
Generali	35,800
IFI	1,745
Italgas	720
Italsider	311.50
LaRinas	46.50
Montedis	284
Olivetti	1,064
Pirelli	1,105
Snia Visco	960
Terni	255

Paris

Air Liquide	332
Alimentaire	96
BSN	516
Carrefour	1,370
Cim Lafarge	195.60
Citroën	41
Cie Bancaire	271
CFP	99
CGE	253.50
CCF	98.80
Ferodo	355.80
Imétal	93.80
L'Oréal	898
Mach Bull	28.10
Michelin	1,177
Moët-Henn	444
Moulinex	198
Paribas	139
PUK	76.10
Penarroya	42.10
Perrier	83.50
Peugeot	208
Rh Poulenc	72.50
Sacilor	30.20
St Gobain	110.50
Suez	207.80
Télémécan	578
Thomson	170
Usinor	36.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,215
Buerhle	1,810
B Boveri	1,485
Ciba Geigy	1,245
Cr Suisse	2,550
Fischer	585
HoffRochN	7,725
Nestlé	2,135
Sandoz	4,750
Sté B Suisse	389
Sulzer	2,710
U.B. Suisse	3,140

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	86.50	86.40	105.60	80.60
Brussels	98.81	96.79	133.02	96.12
Frankfurt	133.91	135.82	150.66	130.87
London 30	311.80	306.90	420.80	265.30
London 500	143.71	141.08	163.00	125.80
Milan	66.69	65.73	91.17	64.98
Paris	78.50	75.40	112.10	75.80
Sydney	420.85	424.97	533.63	419.23
Tokyo (n)	348.18	345.93	359.61	326.83
Tokyo (o)	4558.16	4558.40	4865.55	4502.75
Zurich	280.10	281.70	304.00	280.10

(n) New. (o) Old.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Nov. 15, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Chrysler	314,900	18¾	+ ⅞
Sprague El	309,600	19⅝	+6¾
Am. Tel&Tel	259,700	61⅞	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	210,130	25¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors	169,800	68¾	+ ½
Dow Ch	143,200	39⅝	+ ⅜
Warnr Com	136,100	24¾	
NL Ind	135,300	19½	— ⅛
AtlRichfl	134,800	54½	+ ⅛
Exxon	120,600	49⅝	+ ⅜
UAL Inc	119,200	22⅞	+ ¼
Noeast Util	114,900	10¾	— ¼
Reserve Oil	116,200	17⅝	+ ½
Am Home	110,000	31⅛	+ ½
Gn Dynam	111,700	50⅜	+1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close.
Volume (in millions)	16.71	15.55
Advances	808	631
Declines	580	746
Unchanged	491	489
Total Issues	1879	1866
New 1976 highs	24	22
New 1976 lows	37	29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	924.70	937.25	921.63	935.42	+ 7.73
20 Trn	211.09	213.96	209.16	212.93	+ 1.62
15 Utl	98.38	99.12	98.03	98.86	+ 0.19
65 Stk	296.44	300.17	295.01	299.34	+ 2.12

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	111.83	109.96	111.55	+0.80
60 Utilities	50.45	49.78	50.29	+0.18
Finance	11.36	11.21	11.32	+0.03
Transport	13.76	13.51	13.71	+0.10
500 Stocks	100.16	98.53	99.90	+0.66

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.42	52.95	53.42	+0.32
Industrials	58.53	58.09	58.53	+0.40
Transportation	38.47	38.11	38.47	+0.27
Utilities	38.73	38.49	38.73	+0.10
Finance	52.28	52.02	52.28	+0.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 12	118,531	233,520	1,393
Nov. 11	94,337	197,559	1,722
Nov. 10	133,138	259,157	1,805
Nov. 9	137,767	258,149	2,223
Nov. 8	139,797	296,408	2,472

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Syntex Corp	74,800	20¼	— ⅝
ResortIntl A	59,400	10	— ⅝
Int Fdsve	53,200	1⅜	..
Kaiser Ind	49,100	12⅞	— ⅛
Champ Ho	43,000	4	+ ⅛
Texstar Cp	41,400	6¾	+ ¼
Glant Yell	33,300	7⅞	— ¼
GtBas Pet	25,700	4⅞	
Aydin Cp	22,900	6½	+ ⅜
Ryan Hom	19,500	20⅛	+ ½

Approx final total 1,770,000
Stock sales year ago 1,740,720

Exchange Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
98.56	98.27	98.39	—.16

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International Herald Tribune
Europe's only international daily newspaper.

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 15

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
LEPlast P	3	58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
ARCo .30	10	65	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅜
AVCos .32	4	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
IC Photo		12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
SPRO .56	6	16	11⅜	10⅞	10¾	−⅝
VCCp .48	3	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
VXCo .25a	8	42	12	11⅝	11⅞	−⅛
erdMf .40b	13	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
etonCp	10	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
dam Russl	7	23	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
dobeOil .16	20	54	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+⅜
egis Corp	6	21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	−⅛
erSnco Inc		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
IfiCap .08t	9	4	3	3	3	
IlHsp .24	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
fterSix .20	5	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
lan Wood		16	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+¼
laska Airl	2	47	5	4⅞	4⅞	
lbaWa .05e	10	9	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
lcolac .15a	5	25	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
legny Airl	59	96	5⅝	5½	5½	−¼
llegA wiO		1	2	2	2	
llegA wiN		2	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
lldArt Ind		20	1⅛	1	1⅛	
lba Ind	7	1	2	2	2	
lmrgB .30a	4	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
ltec Corp		8	⅞	13-16	13-16	+1-16
[illegible] Crp pf		10	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
[illegible] Fds .50	14	58	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
[illegible] con pf3.75		z100	47¾	47¾	47¾	+½
MAX wt		6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
m Agronics		7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
mBrd wt		52	16¼	16	16¼	
mBusP .26	8	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
mCentMtg wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
m Fletch		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
GenPS .34		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
Israel .31r	4	49	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
Maize .40	4	34	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Motor Inns	38	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
Precs .20r	5	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
SciEng .19t	3	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
SciE .04e	10	35	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
mHS .80e		3	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
AIC Corp.05e	6	x80	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
ngloC .72e	8	18	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
olain .20	6	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
nthony .18t	4	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
pplied Data	5	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
pldDev		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
rabCa .30	11	2	16	15½	15½	−⅜
rzCL .10e	10	16	4	4	4	
rzCol pf .48		x2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
rmlnCp .12	3	52	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
rundel		3	4½	4½	4½	
shmara .25	9	28	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
shlOC .20e	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
strex Inc.10e	7	7	4	4	4	+⅛
tlanta	2	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
tco Ind		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
tRicht wt		12	½	½	½	−¼
tlasCM B	7	31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
tlasCp wt		5	2	2	2	
ugatInc .16	19	28	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+⅜
ustral Oil .20		145	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+¼
uto Bldg	7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
utmat Rad	2	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
VEMC .16	5	4	3⅝	3½	3½	−¼
vondal 1.30	8	2	19	19	19	+¼
ydin Co	5	218	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+½
B						
BRTR1 .30e		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
BRTRII wt		2	1-32	1-32	1-32	
BTU Eng		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
BadgrMt .50	8	5	8	8	8	
BakerM .10e	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
BaldorEl .20	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
BanFd 1.15e		4	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
BanistrCtl .20e	6	12	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
Banner .86	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Barclay .04	10	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
BarcoCa .12	6	5	3	3	3	
Barnwl .10e	38	22	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
BarryR .08e	5	10	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
BarryWr .44	5	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
BarthSp .30	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
Barton Cdy		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Baruch Fost	32	4	1½	1½	1½	
Barwick ET		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
BellInd .06A	6	31	4½	4⅜	4½	+¼
BenStWs wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
Berg Bruns	7	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
BerwenC .06	78	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
BethCp .20e		5	3	3	3	
Beverly Ent	12	26	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
BicPen .36	9	58	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
BigDad .30e	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
BinkMf	6	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
BinnySm .80	6	14	14	13¾	13¾	
Blessng .30	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	−¼
Blount .30	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅜
BobinAp .40	12	17	6	5⅝	5⅞	−⅛
BoltBer .20		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
BowVall .10	166	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
owne .24	6	5	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
radfdN .20	9	32	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+½
ranch .20	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
raniffAr wt		5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−¼
rascanA	3	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
raunEn .80	5	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
reeze Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
rewerC .80		23	10	10	10	
rownCo wt		8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
rnFB .60	8	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
rwnF pf 40		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
uildex Inc	5	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
undy .90	6	16	15¾	15½	15½	−⅜
urgess Ind	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
uringFd .55e		8	13¼	13¼	13¼	
urnsInt .60	6	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−¼
utlerInt .5	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
C						
KPet .20e	11	48	16⅞	16	16⅝	+⅝
DI Corp		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
HCCp .40r	6	39	6¼	5⅞	6	−⅛
IMIgwt A		31	⅛	3-32	⅛	
MI Corp	5	49	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
RSDcs .15	4	2	6½	6¼	6¼	
SECp .57	5	1	11½	11½	11½	
abicom Gn	5	6	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+¼
aldor	10	23	14	13¾	13⅞	
a comp		8	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
alLife	4	24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
alPrlCm	9	2	15½	15½	15½	
amco Inc	14	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
aChbA .25e		33	3 5-16	3¼	3¼	−⅛
dnExp .05e	11	73	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
dr. Homstd	19	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
dnHydr .2	5	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+¼
dInPA 1.5E	5	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
dnMarc .20	7	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−1-16
on Marr	18	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	
apehart Cp		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
arbon .80a	10	27	36½	35⅞	36	−⅜
aressa .30	4	2	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
arna 1.40	15	23	75	74½	74½	+¼
aroPipl .16	7	15	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
aroPLpf		z80	59½	59½	59½	−½
arrols Dev		2	4	4	4	
agleAM	6	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
asFd 1.20a		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
astleton In	7	70	2	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
avitrn .10e	8	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
elluCraft	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
enM pf 2.50		z100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
entSec .40e		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
envill .30e		26	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
erM pf 2.25		33	22¾	22½	22¾	+⅛
artron Co		20	⅝	9-16	9-16	−1-16
elec Corp	9	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
hamp Hom		218	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
hem Exp	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
hiRivt 1.60	7	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
hiefin .08v	11	36	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
hild World	8	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅜
hristiana .10e	7	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
inerama		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
ircleK .42	8	20	8	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
ityGsFl .48	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
larkson .20	6	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
lopay .17e	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
oachmn	5	10	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
offMns	9	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
ohuInc .12t	20	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
oleman .52	7	46	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+¼
olon Coml		21	4	4	4	+⅛
omInco	14	5	36½	36¼	36½	+⅛
omAll .38e	6	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
omMtl .80b	6	8	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
oPsycC .20a	6	25	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅝
omPS 1.62	7	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
ompac Cp .97		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ompo Inc	17	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
ompuDyn	6	31	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
omput Inst		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	−1-16
onchem .8	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
oncrd Fab	2	5	6	6	6	+¼
ondec Crp	3	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
onnlly Con	8	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
onrock .60	7	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛
onOil Gas	12	42	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
onsRef .68	9	x2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
onsvne Cp	19	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
ontTel wt		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
ookInd .40	10	84	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+⅜
ooper Jar	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
ordon Intl	18	37	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
ore Labs .0a	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
orenco .80		18	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
ornelius .40	9	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
orrBlk 1.20	9	54	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	−¼
osco Inc		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
ott Corp	71	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ousins wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1-16
oxCbl Com	16	18	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
ramrE .32	22	1	4	4	4	
rompton .25e	5	1	15	15	15	+⅛
rossAT 1.12	11	20	34¾	34¼	34½	+⅛
rowlM .50a	10	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
rwnCP1 .40r	3	72	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
rownIn .20	7	2	4	4	4	−⅛
rutcR .36	12	53	8½	8¼	8⅜	−⅛
rystlO .40e		53	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+⅛
ubicCp .28	6	7	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	+⅜
urtisMat .15e	5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
D						
CL Inc	5	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
WG Co .50t	3	27	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
amson Oil	19	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
aniel .18b	7	15	18	17½	17½	−⅛
ataprod	8	71	10½	10⅛	10½	+¼
ayMIn .20e	15	59	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
eRose Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
elLabs .32	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
enTal Ez	9	25	8	7¾	8	
epsitr 1.48	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
evCp Am	8	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
iebold VC		6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
igicon Inc	39	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
isFab .16	8	1	2	2	2	−⅛
iversey .56	7	5	14	14	14	+½
ome Petrl	9	101	36⅞	35¾	36⅝	+⅜
onkeny .24	2	9	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
owney .13e	4	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
rexUH 1.32		3	16½	16⅜	16½	+¼
rgFair .40b	4	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
uplxPd .80	4	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	−¼
ynlctn .06a	7	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
ynAmer	5	38	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
ynellEl .20		34	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		E						
3⅝	1⅝	EAC In	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	6	14	16	15½	16	+⅛
24¼	17	EsrnC 1.40a	7	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
7	3⅛	EazorE .24	4	2	5	5	5	
11	6	Ecodyne .10a	6	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
4¾	1⅝	Edmos Cp		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp.10e	6	1	9	9	9	−⅛
9½	4⅝	EnrmhPh .20a	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
9⅞	4⅜	ElcorCp .10	7	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅛
7	4½	ElHose .10r	19	17	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
4⅝	1⅝	El AudD .21t	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2	−⅛
12⅞	7⅛	ElecEng .28	6	15	8¼	7¾	8¼	+¼
18⅝	12⅜	ElectrnicA 1	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
7⅝	4⅝	EnrgyRes	5	56	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6½	ErnstEC .64	5	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Ero Ind	13	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	4⅝	Espey Mfg	5	2	5	5	5	+¼
11⅝	4⅝	EssxRad .20e	4	6	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
6⅞	6⅛	EssexChr .32	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	EvanAr .10r	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Executn .27t	35	12	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
		F						
4⅜	1	FPA Corp		2	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅞	4	FabInd .18a	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
4¾	3¼	Fabien .40	25	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
5⅛	⅞	Fairfld Nob		16	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
4⅝	2⅝	FairmC .14e	7	7	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
32⅝	20⅝	FalconS .60	8	53	32⅝	32	32½	+⅛
8⅜	4½	FarmDolr .16	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Family Rec	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
13	8⅛	FannyF .50e	7	6	11	11	11	
2⅞	1	Fash Fabric	17	5	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
14	7⅞	FavDrg .16e	11	17	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
16¼	12½	FedMart .60	5	2	16	16	16	+¼
14⅞	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+½
4¼	4	Fed Resrces		38	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
15⅞	8	Felmnt .12e	16	19	14½	14¼	14½	
9⅝	5	Felsway .36	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3½	1⅝	Fibrebrd wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	1⅝	Fidelco Gth		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅜	1⅛	FilmCp Am	4	3	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .85t	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
9⅞	5½	FinGen .36b	5	x20	8	7⅞	8	+⅜
8⅞	5⅝	FinGnA .36b		x1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+¼
8½	5⅜	FtConn .20	7	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		2	1	1	1	−⅛
9¼	5⅞	FstSLSh .12	28	14	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+¼
4⅝	2⅛	Fstmrk .06i		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
17⅞	9⅝	FischrP .48t	4	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
16⅝	13½	FitchbG 1.44	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2⅜	1⅛	Flagg Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Flagstaff	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	7	FlightSf .06e	7	39	9	9	9	
1⅜	⅝	Flock Ind		2	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
3⅞	2¼	FlaRck	12	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19⅝	9⅝	Flowers .54	5	29	15	14½	14½	−½
16⅝	13⅝	FlukeJ	8	11	13¾	13½	13½	
20	13¾	FlyDia Oil	6	15	17	17	17	+¼
93	72¾	FordCan 5a	5	z50	89½	89¼	89¼	−1
8⅞	4	Forest City	11	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅜	2½	Forest Labs	6	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4	1⅝	Franklin Rl		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .36	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10	Frantz .80	6	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
23¼	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	8	32	19⅜	19	19⅝	+¼
10½	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	5	8	8	8	−⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	7	1	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Frontier Air	5	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
		G						
4	1	GIT Ind		6	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
8½	2	GRICp		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	71	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
2¼	¾	GTI Corp		42	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	4	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	8	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	7	Garar .44a	4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Garcia Corp		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
5¼	1⅜	Gaylord .05a	3	5	3½	3½	3½	
2⅜	⅝	Gaynor Stef		14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	GnEmp .04e		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	3⅜	Genl Explor		6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
4¼	¾	G Housewar	4	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
1⅝	¾	Gen Recrat		11	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
4¼	1⅞	Gen Resrch	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3¼	1½	Genge Inc	5	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	1¼	Geon Ind		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	2½	Gerber Scl	9	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
17⅞	13¼	GiantFd 1a	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅝	3⅜	GiantYel .10i	47	299	8⅜	8	8	−⅛
18⅜	2½	Glading Cp		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr		5	3½	3½	3½	
33⅜	26¼	Glatfltr 1.52	5	18	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	−⅛
5½	3⅜	GlenGer .16	5	x13	5¼	5	5	
15⅜	10⅞	Globelnd .60	4	8	13⅜	13	13	−¼
7	3⅛	Glover .10e		2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	8	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16⅝	7¼	Golden Cycl	68	73	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	+⅝
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield Cp		54	11-16	⅝	⅝	−1-16
8⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		26	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
21⅞	15	GormR .90a	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5¾	2⅜	GtAm Ind	3	12	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	51	180	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
37⅜	25⅝	GtLkCh .28	12	23	30	29½	29¾	−1
5½	4⅝	GtLakR .22r	9	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	4	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	4⅛	GreerHy .12	4	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6⅛	GrowC .32b	6	6	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
2½	⅞	Gruen Ind	100	3	1	1	1	
7¾	4¼	Guilford .20	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
10	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
7⅞	3¼	Gilstrm LD		8	3¾	3¾	3¾	−⅛
		H						
1⅜	9-16	Halco Prod		11	⅞	13-16	⅞	+⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Hamptn Ind	2	5	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
11½	10¼	Hannfrd .60	4	12	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	−⅛
21⅝	16½	Harland .48	9	x8	16½	16	16¼	+¼
27	14⅞	Harmn .40b	5	7	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	−¼
7⅞	3⅝	Hartfd Zdy		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	10	HartzM .22e	11	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
1¼	⅜	Harvey Grp	4	1	9-16	9-16	9-16	−1-16
8½	3½	Hasbro Ind	4	8	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	3	HawaiA .0r	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12	5	Health Chm	9	5	7	7	7	
6⅞	3⅜	HealthM .30	4	5	6	6	6	
3¼	1⅛	Heinick .05e	7	19	1½	1½	1½	
2¼	1	Helimn Mtg		3	1	1	1	
18⅛	8¼	HerMal .72	6	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
4¾	2⅛	HiGInc .15t	29	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¾	3⅝	Highlnd Cap		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	5	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
13¾	5½	Hlptrnic .20	9	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
2½	1⅛	Hofmn Ind		2	2	2	2	+⅛
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	29	3⅛	3	3⅛	
34⅝	23⅝	HomeOA .50	7	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	−⅜
30½	20½	HomeOB .50	6	1	21	21	21	+½
21¾	16⅝	HormelG 1	9	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		3	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .60e	22	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
14¼	11⅜	Hotelin 1.40	12	4	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
7⅝	4	HouseVI .32	10	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
11⅞	6½	HospMtr In	23	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
73½	32½	HouOilM .80	21	80	66⅞	66¼	66⅝	+¼
36⅞	32½	HousOM wi		52	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
22¼	12⅝	HowelC .40e	4	116	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
7⅝	3¼	Howell .15e	3	6	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
37¼	27½	HubellA 1.50	9	16	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.50	10	7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
11⅛	6	Huffman .40a	4	17	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	4	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅛	16⅝	HuskyO .80	5	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5⅞	3	Hycel Inc	15	4	3¼	3	3	−⅛
		I						
9⅝	4	ICBCp .20e		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
4⅝	2½	ICHCp .32t	6	5	4	4	4	−⅛
10¼	3⅝	ICMR .50i		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	ISCFinl .30	14	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1⅝	½	ITI Corp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	5	14	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 15-16	+3-16
4½	1⅜	Imper Ind		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
26⅝	19⅝	ImpOilA .90	11	45	21	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
20⅝	8½	Incoterm A	11	16	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+⅜
47	41	IndplPL pf 4		z290	46½	46½	46½	−½
2¾	1	Inflight Svc		56	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Inplex Corp		29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
5¼	3½	Instron .20		1	4½	4½	4½	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		59	⅞	13-16	13-16	−1-16
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		5	8	8	8	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Integrt Res	3	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
6⅝	2¼	Intrmedco	5	37	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
23	11¾	IntCour .24	9	15	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
3⅛	1¼	Int Foodsvc		528	1½	1¼	1½	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneralS	5	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
12⅛	8	IntGenin .70	4	5	10½	10½	10½	−⅛
4	1⅝	Int Proteins	5	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
7½	4⅝	IntSeaw .25e	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
4¼	1¼	Int Stretch		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36	25⅝	IntSvCon .25	10	2	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Interpool	8	18	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
12⅝	5	Interway Cp		12	9	8⅞	9	
15⅞	9¼	InvDivers A	4	26	13½	13⅜	13½	+¼
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	3	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅞	InvestRlt Tr		16	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .20		14	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
15⅛	13¼	IroqBrnd pf		6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		J - K						
11⅞	6¾	Jaclyn .40a	4	1	7	7	7	
10½	7⅜	Jacobs .70e	5	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	4	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
12⅛	8¾	Jeannet .20	5	29	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	2	3	3	3	
20⅛	7⅝	JohnPd .30	8	12	8	8	8	
4⅛	2½	Juniper Pet	8	26	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
5½	2½	Jupiter Ind	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8¾	3⅜	KTelIn .30e	4	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16⅛	8	Kaisrlnd .26	7	475	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	−⅛
7⅜	4⅛	KapokT .20t	9	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅞	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅞	12⅞	Kewanee .72	8	41	29½	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
9	5⅝	KeystInd .30	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	6	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅜	4⅝	Kingstip .38	4	x8	6	5⅝	6	+¼
13½	8⅝	KirbyExp		18	11⅛	10⅞	11	−⅛
23⅞	13⅝	KnickToy .15	8	358	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+⅝
29⅝	18⅛	Kollmor .50	9	5	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅝
		L						
4	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5	x2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
2⅜	½	LTVCorp wt		393	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
4⅝	2⅛	LaBarge .05	9	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	LaMaur .20	7	4	4¼	4	4	−⅛
9⅝	5⅜	LaQuintaM	6	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅜	7	LafyRad .36	6	17	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
2¾	1⅝	Lake Shore	4	52	2⅝	2 7-16	2 7-16	−⅛
4½	2½	Laneco .08e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LaTour Bck	11	3	2	2	2	
10⅝	5⅛	LeaRon .28a	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11¼	7⅝	LeathCo .40	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	18	17	17	17	
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	6	9	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
10	4⅝	Liberty Fab	2	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
7⅝	4	LilliAnn .22	6	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Lincoln Am	15	27	3½	3½	3½	
11⅛	4	Lloyds Elec	6	7	4½	4½	4½	
3	1⅛	LodgeS .12e	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Logistic .08e	7	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
18⅞	9	LaGenSy .78	4	12	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1	Lynnwear		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		M						
1¼	½	Macrod Ind	3	13	11-16	11-16	11-16	
15⅞	13¼	MePbS 1.32	8	1	15	15	15	
4⅞	2⅞	Mamm Mrt	10	40	4	4	4	+⅛
4⅞	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	8	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
5⅛	3⅜	MansfT .03r	7	33	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
2	⅝	Marinduq B	100	147	1 1-16	1	1	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	5	6	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Marlene Ind	3	2	6	6	6	+⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
8½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32¼	18⅝	MartPr .50e	7	4	22½	22½	22½	
10½	6⅝	MasInd .40a	4	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
39⅝	23⅝	Masnelln .30	6	2	33¼	33	33	−⅜
7⅛	4	MaulBro .14b	7	12	5½	5½	5½	
1½	5-16	McCrowr n		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
5⅛	2⅜	McCulO .21t	31	128	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	13⅞	McDonh .80	5	9	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
16⅞	6⅝	McIntsh .70	7	41	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	
3⅝	1½	McKeon Cn		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	5¼	Medalst .44	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
3⅜	15-16	Medaln Grp		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
4⅝	2	Medco Jwly	17	1	2	2	2	
9⅞	5⅞	Medenco .20	5	17	7⅝	7	7⅝	−⅛
19½	14¾	MediaGn .40	8	7	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
17	7⅝	Megolnl .20	5	47	13⅞	13¼	13¼	−¼
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	5	8	16	15¾	15¾	−½
2⅛	⅞	Mercant Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅜	9½	Metex .15a	3	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	−⅛
2½	⅝	Metrocare		11	1	1	1	
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	3	44	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
14½	9⅝	MichSugar 1	4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8	3½	MidldCo .10	7	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
15⅝	9⅝	MidlGls .24b	4	7	10	10	10	+⅛
20	13⅝	MillerWe .40	9	85	20½	19⅞	20	+⅛
23⅞	12⅝	MilRoy .25	7	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
2⅝	⅝	Mission IT		38	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
32⅞	17¾	MoPfcR 1.30	5	6	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
41⅞	24⅝	MitchlE	9	32	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	+¼
6⅞	3½	MiteCp .20	5	17	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
7⅝	4	Modern Md	3	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
23½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		37	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	−⅝
13⅜	8⅞	Moog .60	6	1	9	9	9	−¼
5¼	3⅛	MtgGth .46a		10	5	5	5	
6⅝	3½	MottsSup M	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21½	14⅝	MtVMll 1.20	12	9	16½	16⅛	16⅛	−½
2⅝	1	Movielab	5	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
		N						
7⅝	3⅝	Napco .12e	6	4	7⅝	7	7	−⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS .20	7	8	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+¼
2⅜	⅝	NatHlth Ent	7	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Natind wt		29	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp		31	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
12	6	Nat Paragn .20	5	80	10	9⅝	10	+⅜
13	6⅝	Nat Patent	59	66	7⅝	7	7⅛	
4⅝	2½	Nat Spinng		1	2½	2½	2½	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Nelsner Bro		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
34½	21¼	NENuclr .40	9	27	22¼	21¾	22¼	+¼
14	10½	NHamp .40a	8	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
1¼	½	New Idria.04e	6	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	15⅜	NMex Ariz	39	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	−¼
16⅜	9⅝	NProc .82a	8	19	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	10	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9¼	6⅛	NewbEn .20	3	12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅜
4⅞	3⅝	NewparkRs	5	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	5	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16¼	11⅞	NiagFSv .56	4	12	12½	12¼	12¼	−¼
5	2⅛	Nichols SE.27t	3	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
12⅜	3⅛	Nolex Cp	38	28	4¼	4	4¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .84	11	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
13-16	3-16	NoAmMf wt		16	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
13⅝	8	NorAmR .10	8	10	12¼	11¾	11¾	−⅛
9⅝	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	9	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−⅛
53	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z70	53½	52¾	53½	+1¼
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	17	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12¾	8⅞	NumacO Gs	16	2	9	9	9	−¼
		O						
6⅝	3⅝	OEAInc .20	8	3	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
13⅝	6⅞	OakwdHom .06r	3	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	3	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	OhioArt .24	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
39¼	28⅝	OhioB 1.40a	4	21	37	36¼	37	
10⅞	4¼	OilaInd .20e	5	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	14	32	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+⅜
51	33	OOklep Cop	20	z50	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
3¼	1	Originala		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	4	OrioleHo .16i		10	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	14	3	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
14	10⅞	OSullvn .60	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport.10e	10	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
10⅞	6⅝	OverhDr .50	8	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		36	1	1	1	
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	5	46	3½	3⅜	3½	−⅛
		P - Q						
2½	1⅝	P&F Indust		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
18⅝	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		13	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+¼
16½	13⅞	PGE pf 1.37		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
15½	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
15¼	12½	PGRd pf1.25		5	14⅞	14	14⅞	+⅛
15⅜	13	PGpfA 1.25		3	14	14	14	+¼
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
29⅝	25⅜	P 10.18pf2.54		33	28½	27⅝	27¾	−¼
30⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		29	29⅛	28¼	28½	−½
24	21⅛	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	23	23	23	
23½	20⅞	PGE8pf 2		4	23	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
26	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
13½	11⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		3	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
11⅛	4¼	PHoldg .16		7	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
18¼	15	PHold pf1.20		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
51¼	44	PacLt pf4.50		z20	49	48	48	−3½
55⅝	45½	PacLt pf4.75		z50	51	51	51	+1¼
19	14⅝	PNwTel 1.32	1	19	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+⅛
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	56	56	56	−1
33⅝	22⅝	PallCorp .40	11	9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	−⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Palomr Finl	18	24	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
7⅝	3⅝	Pandl Bradf	2	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	3	Pantast .20	5	13	4	4	4	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ParaPk .20a	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	8	6	11½	11¼	11¼	−¼
3⅝	1⅜	ParkEl .10e		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
33¼	18⅝	ParsonsR .80	5	111	20	19⅝	20	+⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	46	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
5	3¼	Patagonia		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3¼	PatoG wi	4	14	7	7	7	
2⅛	1	PennDix wt		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60a	6	3	9	9	9	+⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
7	3½	PECp .68t	4	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅝	9¼	PenRIE 1.15	7	4	12	12	12	
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .20e	4	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
25½	17⅝	PepBoys 1b	5	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
15⅝	11	PepCom .60	3	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
8¼	4⅝	PerinlCp .30	3	10	6⅝	6½	6½	
8⅝	3⅝	PerfecCmp	7	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅝	6⅛	Petro Lewis	13	7	11½	11⅛	11½	
8⅝	5⅛	PhilLD .34e	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Phoenix Stl		36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6	PionTex .88	3	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
6⅝	3⅝	PitWVa .56a	7	10	6¼	6	6	−⅛
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20a	4	2	21	21	21	+⅛
42½	28⅝	Pittway .90	9	11	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	−⅛
11½	6⅝	Plant Ind		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	6	4	4	4	4	+⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Polychr .29t	7	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
8¼	5½	Prairie Oil	14	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	4	13	12⅝	12⅞	−⅛
30¾	26⅝	PratL pf2.25		2	30	30	30	+⅛
6	4⅝	PratRd .20	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
25⅝	19⅝	PrenHa 11.2	11	6	21⅝	21½	21⅝	−⅛
4	2⅛	PresRealt A		5	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		20	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	12	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	PrimMt .12t	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
11¼	8⅝	PrpCT 1.19e	9	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
2½	1¼	PrdRIE 1.5e		14	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
5	2⅝	PrudBdg .24	4	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Prud Group		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
7	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
5	2½	PuntaGrd Is	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		R - S - T						
8⅝	4⅝	RB Ind	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	REDM Co	5	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
1⅞	1¼	RETInc Fd		16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
42⅝	35⅝	RET pf 4.38		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	8	3	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	5	RLC Corp.08e	4	13	9½	9½	9½	+⅜
17⅝	6⅝	RaganB 15.e	4	18	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+⅛
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg 80	5	8	11¾	11½	11⅝	−⅜
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
25	10⅝	RaymPr .40	31	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
2½	⅞	Reading Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
18	14¼	ReelEst 1.40	18	6	15½	15¼	15½	
10¾	5½	RlHncT .75e		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅝	12⅝	RltRef 2.06e	1	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Reeves Telc		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
1⅞	⅜	RelGrp wt		14	1½	1½	1½	
14	11¼	RemAr .80a	6	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
26⅝	18⅝	RepNY .88	5	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−¼
19⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	18	54	16	15	15	
24¼	14	Resistflx .50	6	1	17	17	17	
12⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	16	554	10⅞	9⅝	10	−⅝
22½	2⅝	ResrtsIntl B	28	z3250	18⅝	17¼	17½	−1⅛
2⅞	1	RestAssoc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅝	Rex Noreco		4	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .10e	3	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
37½	28⅝	RioAlgm 1	16	11	27½	27¼	27½	−⅜
27¼	6½	RisdonM .36	9	12	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅜
29⅝	10⅝	Robintech		11	17	16⅞	16⅞	+¼
4⅝	2⅛	Roblin Ind	3	80	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+¼
11⅞	8⅝	Rockway .96	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Rocor Intl		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅛	8⅝	Rogers Corp		6	11	11	11	
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Rossmor Cp		24	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		33	7-16	7-16	7-16	−1-16
2½	1	Rusco Inl		24	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
10	7	Russell Cp.40	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .50	12	109	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
9	5⅛	SGLIn .16r	6	1	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .5ie		19	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		2	16	16	16	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	2	2½	2½	2½	
10½	7⅛	STPCp .80	9	x25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
15¼	8⅝	Salem .84t	4	18	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
10	6½	SCarla 1.26a		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
86	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z100	83½	83½	83½	−2½
77	69	SDgo pf 7.20		z100	76	76	76	+1
27⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		3	28	28	28	
9	3⅛	SanFr RE	54	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
⅞	¼	SFRE wt		5	7-16	7-16	7-16	−1-16
37½	30⅝	SanJW 2.60	7	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind		22	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
9¼	6⅝	SchelbE .56	9	17	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Schenult .60a	4	1	8	8	8	−¼
5	2½	Schiller Ind		1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅞	5¼	Schrader .30	8	4	7½	7¼	7¼	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	SclMgt .08e	14	1	1½	1½	1½	
19⅝	10⅛	SciAtlanta	12	11	17	16⅝	17	
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	14	1	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	2	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10	7⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		7	1½	1½	1½	
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Shawln .50b	9	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	4⅝	ShearH .20e	3	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	2	Shelter Res		30	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
7⅝	3¾	ShndCp .24t	4	5	6	6	6	+⅛
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	29	126	23¾	22⅝	23¼	+⅝
19⅝	10⅝	Sherwd Med	13	32	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Shopwell In	17	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
5½	1⅜	ShulmTr En		12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcln .20	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4½	3	SilkesCp A		3	3	3	3	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc	4	6	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
12	7⅝	SkyCity .15r	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Solitron		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Sonder Brdc.12e	4	10	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+¾
6⅞	3⅝	Sorg Paper		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
13½	12	Soundsn .40	5	23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
13⅝	11⅝	SC4.2pf 1.06		1	12½	12½	12½	+⅜
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		31	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	−⅜
14¾	12⅛	SC4.7pf 1.19		10	14½	13⅞	14	−½
23	18⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z50	21¼	21¼	21¼	+½
18	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
17	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
28⅛	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		14	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
104½	96⅝	SCE pf 8.96		1	103	103	103	+2
20	9	SwstAir .06e	5	7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	−⅛
4½	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
10	5	Spartek .40	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
6¼	2⅝	Spectro .12t	4	4	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	−⅛
2⅞	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	10	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
8½	3¼	Spencer .08e	7	6	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
9¾	5¼	SpencrF .32	2	7	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
7⅛	4⅝	Splentex .48	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
8¼	4¾	Staffd Lowd	4	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	3	15	15	15	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .46	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
9½	3¼	StdPac Corp	4	19	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
1	½	StdPrud wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
27⅝	21¼	StdShrs .40r		4	22	22	22	−¼
15	8⅞	Stange .12	21	4	14½	14¼	14½	
13⅛	10¼	StarSup .76	4	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Stardust Inc		20	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
19	11½	StarrHo .30	6	2	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
12⅞	7¼	Steelmt .23r	5	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
19¾	12	SteonCh .60	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	10	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	6¾	StrutW .20b	7	6	7	7	7	−⅛
7¾	5⅛	SueAnn .36	7	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1⅞	¾	Summit Org	4	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
18⅛	12½	SunElec .48	8	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	3	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
16⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	6	22	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Supercr .10e	4	x1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	7	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
8	4	Supindl .12b	6	x3	5½	5¼	5½	+⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Susquhana		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	4⅝	Synalor .20b	4	7	4⅝	4½	4½	−¼
36¼	20⅝	Syntex .50	9	621	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	−½
10⅝	4⅝	System Eng	26	58	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
2½	1¼	TFICo Inc		20	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	−¼
5	2½	Techcl Oper		3	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	37	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19¼	15½	TejonR .20a	19	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
8¼	3⅛	TeleCm .22e	5	33	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Tenna Corp	7	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		145	6	5¼	5⅞	−⅝
3	1	Tenney Eng	17	4	1½	1½	1½	
2¼	⅞	Tensor Cp	100	13	1	1	1	
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	56	27	15	14⅝	14⅝	−½
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+¼
6⅝	2⅞	Texstar .27t	9	357	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Textron wt		1	15	15	15	−¼
1½	½	Thor Cp		1	15-16	13-16	13-16	−1-16
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt	25	2	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
11	5½	TIfanyl .20	4	27	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
6⅝	3	Timate Ind	6	4	6	6	6	−⅛
18⅛	11¾	Tokheim .60	6	x8	16¼	16	16¼	−¼
49	43	TolEd pf4.25		z25	46½	46⅛	46½	−½
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z750	104½	103½	103½	−1½
9⅛	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	5	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Total pf .70		9	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4¼	2⅛	Treadway .16t		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
15¼	9¼	TriStMtr .30	6	4	9½	9¼	9¼	−⅛
7⅝	3¼	Trico Ind.05e	6	10	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
4¼	1½	TubosM .27e	2	1	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	+1-16
6⅝	3	Tullco .20e	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	6	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¼
5⅛	3	TwinFair	6	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		U						
5¼	3	UIPCp .56	6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	1½	UNA Corp		10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp .20e	7	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	3⅞	Unimax Grp	16	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
4	1¾	UnimaxG pf		7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	2¼	Un Invest	18	8	3	3	3	
8¼	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
5⅞	3½	Un Asbestos	6	45	4	3 15-16	3 15-16	−1-16
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		21	⅝	½	½	−⅛
14½	12⅝	UnCosFn .50	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
2⅛	1	Unit Foods		1	1	1	1	
1½	½	UnNat Corp		1	½	½	½	
7⅛	3¼	UPiece Dy		1	3½	3½	3½	
7½	5½	USBan Trst		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	6	x20	9½	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
7⅛	5½	UnRitT .83e	12	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1-16
5⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	18	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	38	16	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
15⅝	7⅛	UnityBuy S	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
3	2	UnivCig .05	5	1	3	3	3	+⅛
3⅝	¾	Univ Contnr		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅛	4¼	UnivRs .08e	13	14	12½	12	12	−⅛
17⅛	5⅛	UnvSav .48	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
		V						
13⅝	8⅛	Valmac .70	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	VLDvC .02e		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5¼	VanDorn .44	5	9	8¼	8	8	
13⅛	6⅛	Veecoins .32	8	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Vernitron	6	1	4	4	4	
5⅝	2⅝	Vesely Co	11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Viatech Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
2⅛	⅝	Viking Genl		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
4⅛	2¼	Vishay Intrl	4	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	2⅛	VisualGr	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¼	1⅝	Vulcan Corp	1	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅛	6⅝	Vulcinc .50	3	x2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
		W - X - Z						
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	20	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
21¼	15½	WUlInc .80		5	18	18	18	+¼
9¼	3⅞	Wabash .25e	4	35	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
6⅛	5¼	Wacknht .40	6	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
4 13-16	2¼	Wainoco Oil	40	4	4	4	4	
3⅛	2⅛	WallacS .20c	5	10	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	18	25	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
15⅛	9¼	WangLB .22	9	7	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛
[illegible]	3	WarC pfC.05		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]	27½	WasPstB .30	9	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
21⅛	14⅛	WRIT 1.76	13	6	21⅛	21	21⅛	−⅛
8	5⅛	WeldTu Am	1	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	9	Westats Pll	19	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
9	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	25	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Whippny .60	9	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	5	8	2	2	2	
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Wichita Ind	6	55	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
1	⅝	Wilcx G		19	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	6½	Wmhous .30	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	7¼	Winkimn .40	5	2	8	8	8	
5¼	3	Wood Ind		3	3½	3½	3½	
11⅛	5½	Worcest Ctl	20	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
12⅛	6¼	WorkWr .60	5	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6½	3¼	Wrather Cp.05e	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
1⅛	11-16	Wright Har	13	10	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	−1-16
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .28	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23½	12	Xonics Inc	11	15	15½	15⅜	15½	+⅛
8⅛	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	5	x5	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	9	7¼	7	7	−⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 15, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5911	Abitibi	$10¼	10	10	−¼
10325	Agnico E	480	465	465	
2500	Agra Ind A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
8720	Alta Gas A	$13	12⅝	13	
35	Alta Nat	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
100	Algo Cent	$11½	11½	11½	
500	Alliance B	415	410	415	+5
250	Alminex	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
800	Atco A	$11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
1053	BP Can	$8	7¾	7¾	−⅛
6025	Bank N S	$42½	41⅞	42½	+¼
104	Bath Cop A	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
1200	Block Bros	435	430	430	−15
60600	Bovis Cor	69	65	65	−3
872	Bralor Res	285	280	280	−2
880	Bramalea	$5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
1100	Brameda	105	103	103	+1
340	Brenda M	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
400	Bridger	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1200	BCFP	$22½	22⅛	22⅜	−⅛
2317	BC Phone	$13	13	13	+⅛
1800	Brunswk	$5⅛	495	5⅛	+⅛
465	Budd Auto	$5½	5½	5½	
2400	Cad Fry	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4106	Cal Pow A	$30⅝	30	30⅝	+¾
8450	Camflo	$9⅞	9	9⅛	−⅝
800	Campau A	415	415	415	
1350	C Nor West	$7½	7½	7½	−⅛
5630	C Pakrs C	$18	17¾	17⅞	−⅛
1300	Can Perm	$15½	15½	15½	−⅛
6500	C Tung	450	445	445	−15
2100	C Cablesy	$15½	15½	15½	
100	CGE	$23	23	23	−½
3300	Cl Bk Com	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+¼
3605	Cdn Tire A	$39⅛	39	39	−½
1700	C Utilies	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10	Cassiar	$5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
4600	Celanese	335	330	330	
3450	Chieftan D	$10¼	10	10	
5350	C Holiday I	360	350	350	−10
1000	Con Bldg	236	236	236	
230	Con Distrb	375	375	375	
2217	Cons Gas	$12½	12½	12½	−⅛
2700	Con Fardy	300	290	290	−8
1325	Craigmt	$5⅝	5½	5½	
1400	Crush Intl	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
1740	Cyprus	$9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
662	Denison	$51⅞	51½	51⅞	+⅛
9726	Dicknsn	470	430	435	−10
4431	Dofasco A	$25⅛	25	25	−⅛
875	Dom Store	$14¾	14½	14⅝	−⅛
566	Du Pont	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
150	Dylex L A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2321	East Mal	195	190	190	
3200	Electro A	350	340	345	−5
50	Emco	$6	6	6	+¼
4850	Falcon C	$6⅝	5¾	5⅞	−½
2211	Falcon	$34	33⅜	33⅜	−⅜
325	Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	+15
250	Fed Plon	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
725	Ford Cnda	$87½	87½	87½	−½
1000	Francana	$6	6	6	
100	Fruehauf	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
100	G Distrb A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
3500	Gnt Masct	120	118	120	+1
2400	Gibraltar	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
550	Goodyear	$11½	11½	11½	
1000	Granduc	97	97	97	+2
425	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
100	GL Paper	$27¼	27¼	27¼	
23	Gt W Life	$48¾	48¾	48¾	
184	Greyhnd	$16	16	16	−⅛
490	Guar Trst	$5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
100	Hambro C	285	285	285	
2600	Hard Crp A	490	490	490	−10
1440	Hawker A	490	480	480	−10
800	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6	6	
400	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	−⅛
2560	IAC	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
400	Indal	$13½	13½	13½	+⅛
320	Indusmin	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
100	Inglis	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
200	Inland Gas	$9½	9	9½	
3410	Inter-City	$5⅝	5½	5½	
1300	Int Mogul	282	282	282	−3
8253	Int Pipe A	$13¼	13	13⅛	−⅛
1550	Inv Grp A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
900	Jannock	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
1735	Kaser Re	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
1675	Kaps Tran	56	55	55	−1
300	Kelsey H	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
2092	Kerr A A	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	−⅜
300	Koffler A	485	485	485	+10
634	Labatt A	$17⅞	17¼	17¼	
225	Lab Min	$32¼	32	32	−⅛
1500	Lacana	355	350	355	
400	LOnt Cem	330	325	330	+10
617	LL Lac	160	155	155	
5316	Lob Co A	310	310	310	
3900	Lob Co B	310	305	310	
200	Loeb M	255	235	255	
150	MICC	$8¾	8¼	8¼	−⅛
100	Mclan H A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
6768	MB Ltd	$21⅛	20¾	20¾	−½
320	Malgmi A	$15½	15	15	
500	McGraw H	450	450	450	−10
7000	Moore	$33¾	32⅞	33	
2950	Murphy	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
200	Nabrs Dig	$14	14	14	
480	Nat Trust	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
4200	Neonex	165	160	161	−1
7595	Noranda A	$33¼	33	33	
2478	Norcen	$11	10¾	10⅞	
650	NTecm B w	$13	13	13	
7225	Nowsco W	$16½	16¼	16¼	−½
400	OSF Ind	320	315	320	
1000	Orchan A	240	230	230	−6
619	Oshawa A	365	365	365	
7200	Pamour A	370	350	350	
5845	PanCan P	$21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
676	Patino N V	$16	15½	16	+1½
800	Pembin A	330	325	325	−5
500	Petrofina	$14½	14¼	14¼	−⅛
795	Pine Point	$31½	31⅛	31⅛	
1100	Placer	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
435	Redpath A	$26⅛	26	26	−⅛
571	Reed Ostr A	$6	6	6	
7975	Revnu Prp	67	65	67	+2
300	Scotts	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
4240	Shell Can	$14⅛	13⅞	14	−⅛
6319	Sherritt A	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
950	Siebens	$10⅝	10½	10½	−⅛
250	Sigma	$18½	18	18	−⅛
11851	Simpsons	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
180	Simpson S	$9	9	9	+⅛
1450	Slater Stl	$7½	7½	7½	−⅛
150	Talcorp	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
300	Southm A	$20	19¾	20	+¼
3685	Stelco A	$25⅛	24¾	24⅞	−⅛
125	Steep R	175	171	171	−10
2575	Teck Cor A	480	475	480	
3600	Teck Cor B	445	425	445	+15
304	Tex Can	$24¼	24¼	24¼	
5900	Thom N A	$11½	11½	11½	−⅛
8254	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
550	Tor Star b	$14½	14	14	−⅛
6901	Traders A	$14	13¾	14	+⅛
3650	Trns Mt A	$9¼	9	9⅛	
8464	TrCan PL	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
10	Un Carbid	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
955	UGas A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
1250	U Siscoe	$6	6	6	−⅛
3000	Upp Can	100	100	100	
700	Van Der	245	245	245	−4
2502	Voyager P	$15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
100	Weldwod	$11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
300	Wstburne	$9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
800	West Mine	485	480	480	−5
5875	Weston	$12⅞	12	12	−⅛
1050	Woodwd A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2060	Yk Bear	275	271	272	−3
1000	Yukon C	144	142	143	+1

Total sales 1,455,747 shares

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 15, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	318	Matsu E. Wks.	616
Canon	525	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind	116
Dai Nip Print.	493	Mitsubi Corp.	420
Fuji Bank	282	Mitsui Co.	450
Fuji Photo	442	Mitsukoshi	440
Hitachi	187	Nippon Elec	225
Honda Motor	641	Sharp	[illegible]
C. Itoh	265	Shiseido	[illegible]
Japan Air L.	[illegible]	Sony Corp.	[illegible]
Kansai El. P.	670	Sumitomo Bk.	[illegible]
Kao Soap	620	Taisho Marine	[illegible]
Kirin Brewery	332	Takeda Chem.	[illegible]
Komatsu	299	Teijin	[illegible]
Kubota	301	Tokio Marine	447
Matsu Ind.	597	Toray	[illegible]
		Toyota Motor	906

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5351	Bank Mont	$	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+¼
1200	Cnd Inl Pow	$	14½	14½	14½	−¼
350	Canron	$	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
255	Con Bath	$	29	29	29	−1
650	Dom Bridge	$	16	16	16	
2000	Dom Text	$	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
570	Imasco	$	22¼	22	22	−¼
1165	Royal Bank	$	24⅜	24¼	24¼	−⅛
923	Roy Trust A	$	17	17	17	−¼
8450	Steinberg A	$	14½	14	14	−½
645	Zellers		325	320	320	−6
27700	Molson A	$	17¾	17½	17⅝	−⅛

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CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

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DOWN

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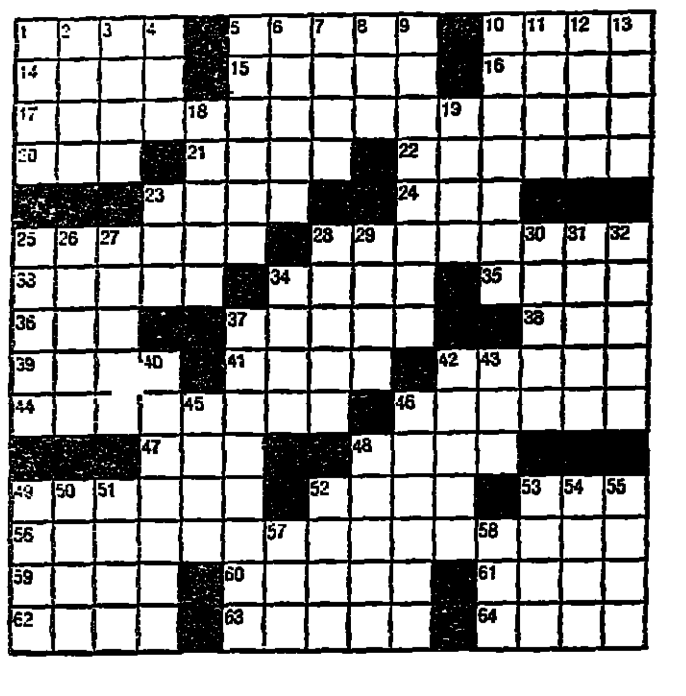


WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	9	48	Rain
BERLIN	7	45	Rain
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	12	54	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Fog
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Clear
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Rain
GENEVA	8	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63	Clear
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Clear
LONDON	7	45	Variable
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy, fog

	C	F	
MADRID	11	52	Clear
MILAN	13	55	Cloudy
MONTREAL	0	32	Snow
MOSCOW	2	36	Overcast
MUNICH	5	41	Rain
NEW YORK	6	43	Overcast
NICE	17	63	Clear
OSLO	—1	30	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Rain
ROME	15	59	Clear
SOFIA	9	48	Rain
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
TEHRAN	13	55	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VIENNA	6	43	Rain
WARSAW	6	43	Rain
WASHINGTON	6	43	Overcast
ZURICH	6	43	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 15, 1976

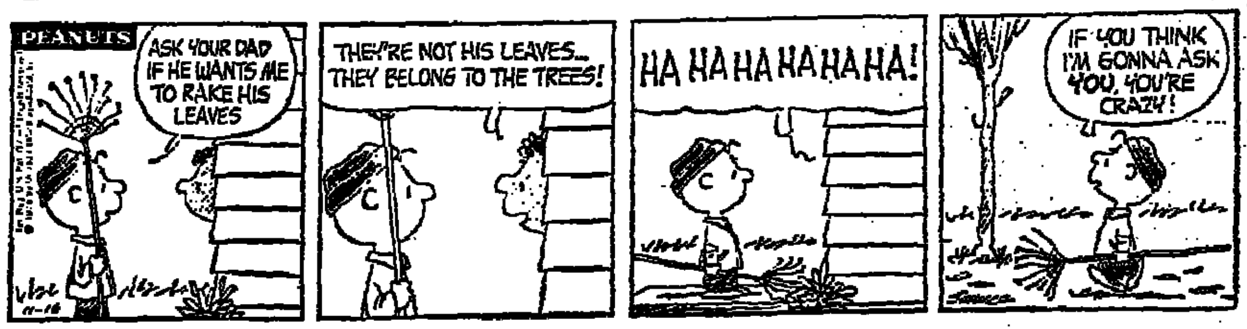
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Barbond	SF[illegible]
— (d) Conbar	SF[illegible]
— (d) Grobar	SF[illegible]
— (d) Stockbar	SF[illegible]
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
— Cie. [illegible] Fund	SF4.61
— CSF Fund	SF2.99
— ITF Fund N.V.	$7.47
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.21
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF249
— (d) Canasec	SF500
— (d) CS Fund-Bonds	SF74.50
— (d) CS Fund-Int'l	SF65.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF79
— (d) [illegible]	SF[illegible]
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF115.50
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM20.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM72.10
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.27
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	[illegible]
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$16.[illegible]
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$20.70
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$11.25
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	[illegible]
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	[illegible]
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	[illegible]
— (r) Jard. Sth. East Asia	$11.6[illegible]
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF784
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF[illegible]
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$101.03
— (w) Sterling Fund	$102.10
SEPPO:	
— (w) Seppo (N.A.V.)	$12.31
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parisch Sw. R. Est.	SF15.[illegible]
— (r) Securswiss	SF9.[illegible]
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF447.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF61.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF[illegible]
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF[illegible]
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF54.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF[illegible]
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF22.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.[illegible]
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF74.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF107
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF87
— (d) Globinvest	SF[illegible]
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF75.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF215
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF[illegible]
— (d) Sima Swiss Rl. Est.	SF[illegible]
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM15.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM30.10
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.60
— (d) Unirenta	DM43.60
— (d) Unispecial I	DM55.00

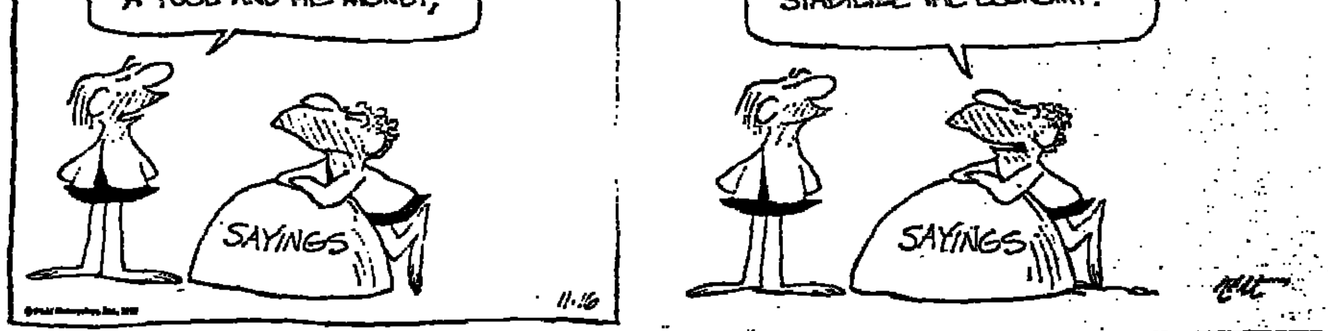
Other Funds	
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.83
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.37
Austral. Select Fd.	$1.67
(w) Browninvest	$13.53
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.32
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.62
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd.	$6.13
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,140
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.02
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$652.99
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$7.80
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs	$12.75
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$3.69
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.44
(w) D.G.C.	$36.15
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$0.96
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.90
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.	$11.40
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,025
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$128.16
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.16
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$57.11
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,666
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF63.05
(d) Fonditalia	$9.13
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.66
(w) Future Australia Fd.	$7.29
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.44
(w) Harding Intl. Fd.	$9.07
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.	$7.425
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.75
(d) Icofund	$9.50
(d) Interfund S.A.	$6.36
(w) Intermarket Fund	$115.37
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$24.40
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$3.24
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$31.66
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$7.64
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$6.31
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$17.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$46.19
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.24
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,535
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F.	$11.06
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$21.55
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$31.04
(w) Luxfund	$19.32
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	$20.77
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.23
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.39
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.94
(w) N.A.M.F.	$65.03
(w) Nippon Fund	$44.20
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.29*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$5.32*
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$5.95
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$21.01
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,916
(d) Rentinvest	LF827
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.20
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF60.70
Share Realty N.V.	SF13.31
Share International N.V.	$4.68
(w) SMB Special Fund	DM36.10
(d) Soros Fund	$245.95
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea).	$26.55
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$36.58
(w) Transpacific Fund	$21.12
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$12.62
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.16
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.83
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,293.54
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,450.17
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd.	$787.26
(w) Worldwide Securities	$46.97
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,418.75

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

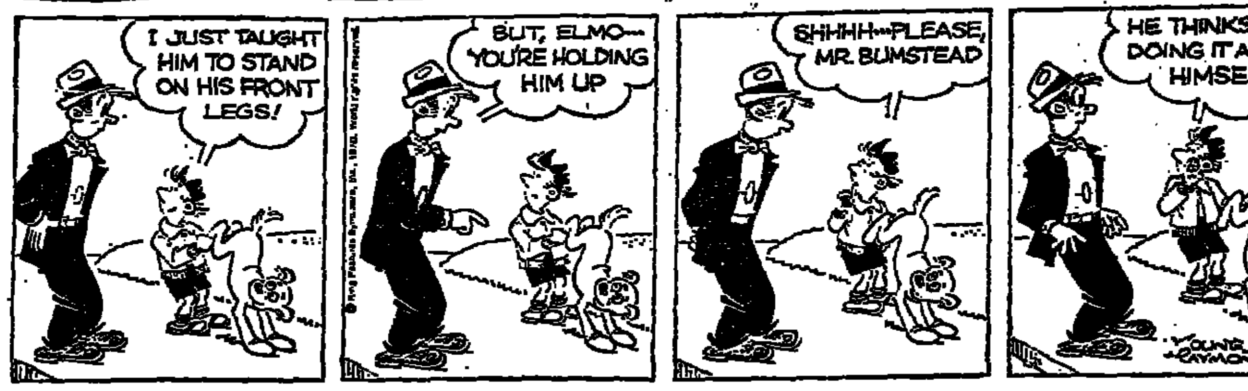
P E A N U T S


PEANUTS
ASK YOUR DAD IF HE WANTS ME TO RAKE HIS LEAVES
THEY'RE NOT HIS LEAVES... THEY BELONG TO THE TREES!
HA HA HA HA HA HA HA!
IF YOU THINK I'M GONNA ASK YOU, YOU'RE CRAZY!
11-16

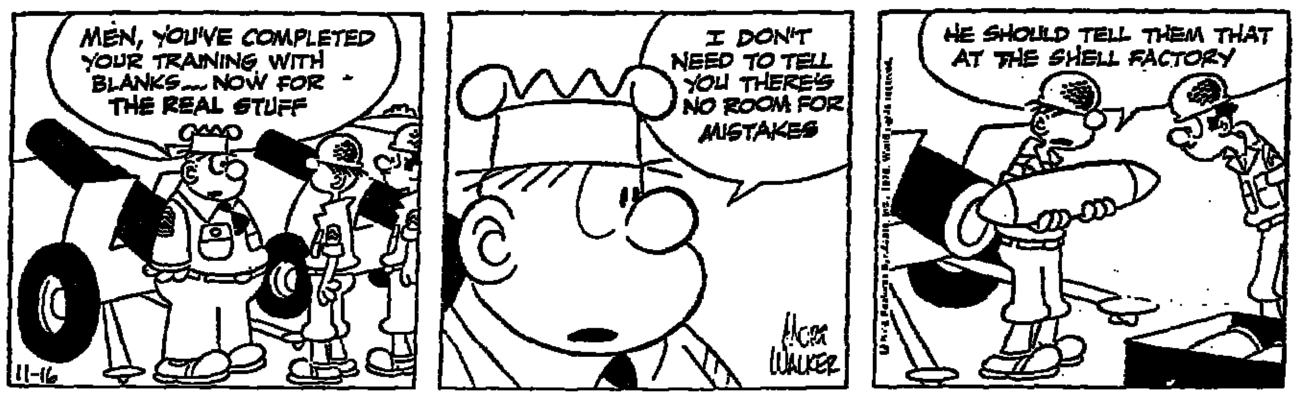
B. C.



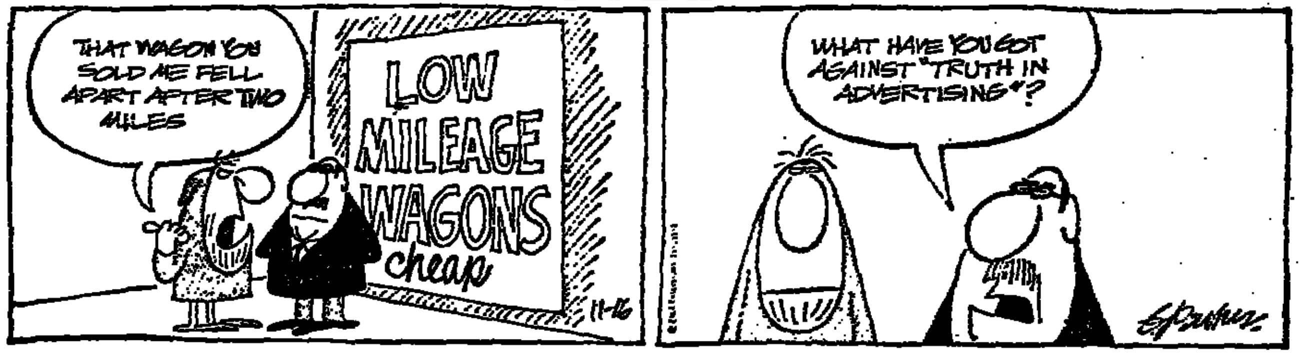
B L O N D I E


I JUST TAUGHT HIM TO STAND ON HIS FRONT LEGS!
BUT, ELMO— YOU'RE HOLDING HIM UP
SHHHH—PLEASE, MR. BUMSTEAD
HE THINKS HE'S DOING IT ALL BY HIMSELF!
YOUNG 11-16 RAYMOND

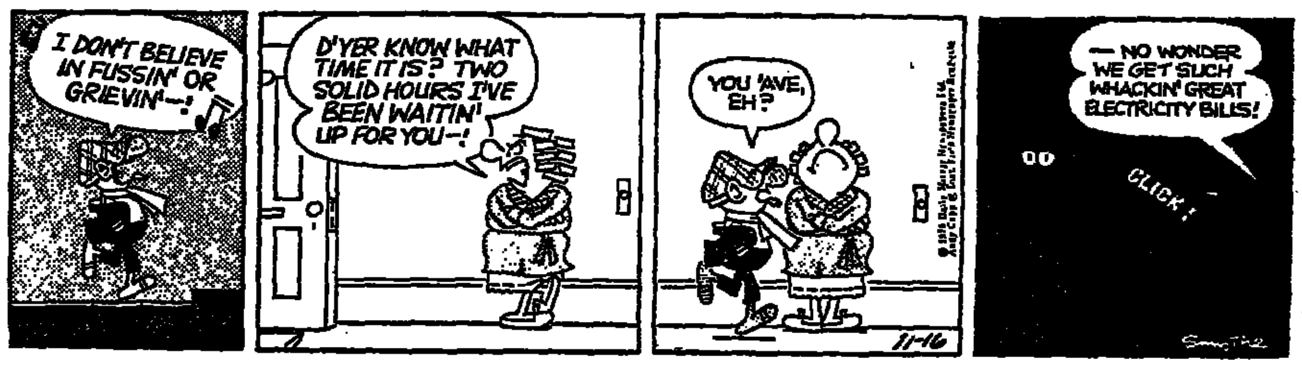
B E E T L E   B A I L E Y


MEN, YOU'VE COMPLETED YOUR TRAINING WITH BLANKS... NOW FOR THE REAL STUFF
I DON'T NEED TO TELL YOU THERE'S NO ROOM FOR MISTAKES
HE SHOULD TELL THEM THAT AT THE SHELL FACTORY
11-16
MORT WALKER

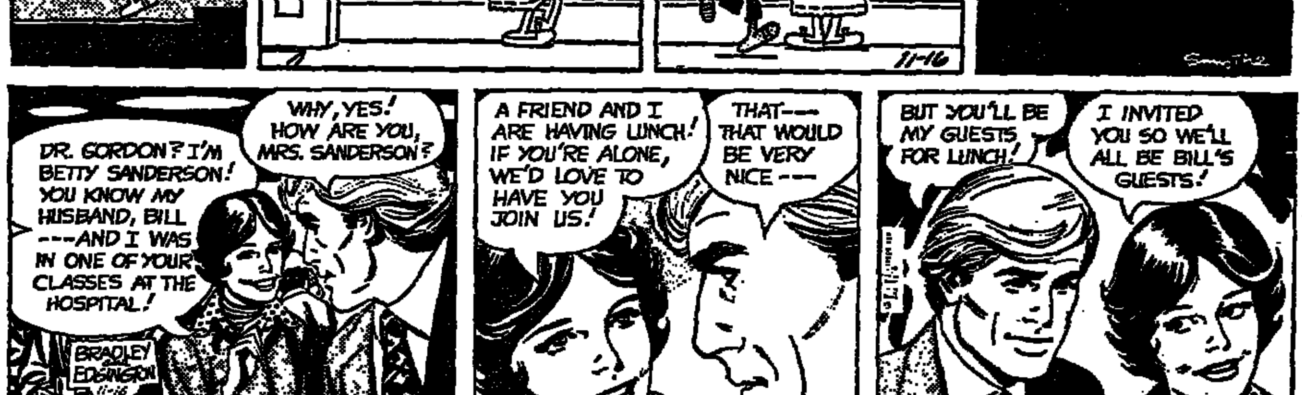
W I Z A R D   of   I D


THAT WAGON YOU SOLD ME FELL APART AFTER TWO MILES
LOW MILEAGE WAGONS cheap
11-16
WHAT HAVE YOU GOT AGAINST "TRUTH IN ADVERTISING"?

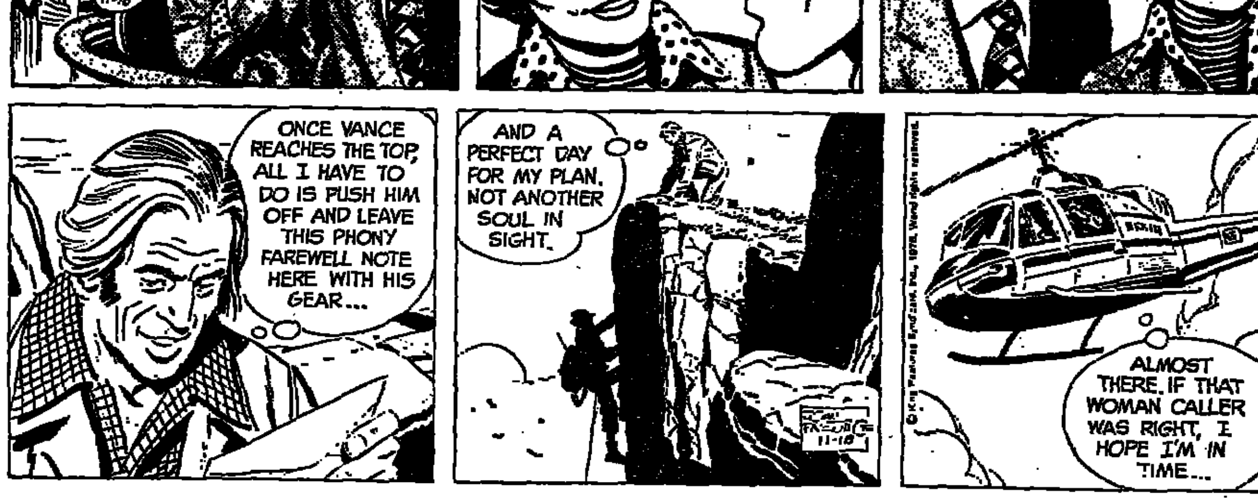
A N D Y   C A P P


I DON'T BELIEVE IN FUSSIN' OR GRIEVIN'—!
D'YER KNOW WHAT TIME IT IS? TWO SOLID HOURS I'VE BEEN WAITIN' UP FOR YOU—!
YOU 'AVE, EH?
11-16
— NO WONDER WE GET SUCH WHACKIN' GREAT ELECTRICITY BILLS!
CLICK!

R E X   M O R G A N   M. D.


DR. GORDON? I'M BETTY SANDERSON! YOU KNOW MY HUSBAND, BILL ---AND I WAS IN ONE OF YOUR CLASSES AT THE HOSPITAL!
WHY, YES! HOW ARE YOU, MRS. SANDERSON?
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 11-16
A FRIEND AND I ARE HAVING LUNCH! IF YOU'RE ALONE, WE'D LOVE TO HAVE YOU JOIN US!
THAT--- THAT WOULD BE VERY NICE ---
BUT YOU'LL BE MY GUESTS FOR LUNCH!
I INVITED YOU SO WE'LL ALL BE BILL'S GUESTS!

R I P   K I R B Y


ONCE VANCE REACHES THE TOP, ALL I HAVE TO DO IS PUSH HIM OFF AND LEAVE THIS PHONY FAREWELL NOTE HERE WITH HIS GEAR...
AND A PERFECT DAY FOR MY PLAN, NOT ANOTHER SOUL IN SIGHT.
11-16
ALMOST THERE. IF THAT WOMAN CALLER WAS RIGHT, I HOPE I'M IN TIME...

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

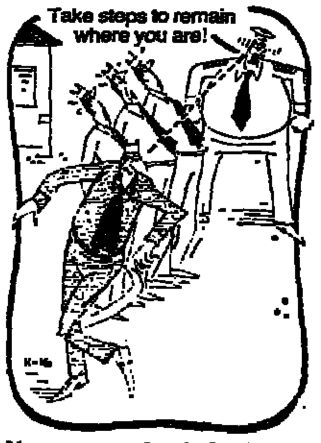
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NIRED ☐☐☐☐○

TAIMY ○○☐☐☐

LIMUHE ☐○☐○☐☐

OTTYNK ○☐☐☐○☐


Take steps to remain where you are!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

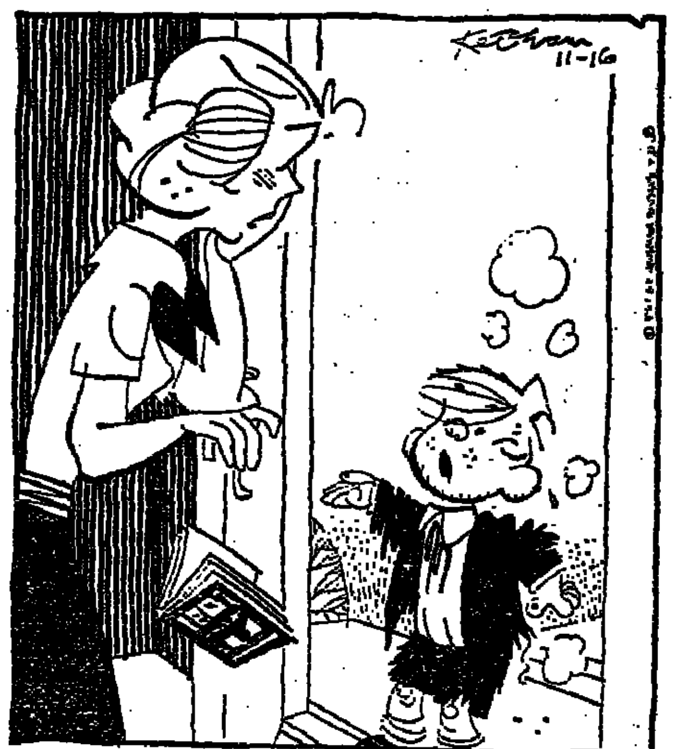
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here "○○○○ ○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: STAID OUNCE SLOGAN PEWTER

Answer: Rather big for ballet these days—AUDIENCES

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WORE IT THREE TIMES ALREADY... WHEN DOES IT STOP BEIN' MY NEW SUIT?"

BOOKS

THE BRIC-A-BRAC MAN

By Russell H. Greenan. Random House. 211

MAGIC

By William Goldman. Delacorte. 243 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-H

WHAT is so special about a Russell H. Greenan extravaganza? I wish it were time to celebrate his gift for the joyfully sinister and macabre, and to toast the charmingly nihilistic thieves, swindlers and murderers that have sported in his first five novels—"It Happened in Boston?," "Nightmare," "The Queen of America," "The Secret Life of Algernon Pendleton" and "Heart of Gold." I get the feeling that through some oversight or taxonomical confusion (Mr. Greenan's books are difficult to classify, therefore hard to explain), not enough readers are aware of what delightful fun he is poking at the notion that human beings are superior to skunk cabbages.

But it is not the suitable time for celebration, because for one thing Mr. Greenan will probably write plenty more of his extravaganzas before he's finished. For another thing, we have before us today the latest specific example of his work—"The Bric-a-Brac Man," about Arnold Hopkins, a small-time Boston antiques dealer who is forced by a turn of ill fortune from a profession of chicanery into a life of crime, crime being, in Arnold's opinion, "really only business carried on by other means."

Poor Arnold Hopkins. He is really more swindled against than swindling, which is why we grow fond of him in the first place. It's not his fault that he can't cover a bad check for $800 he has passed to a widow for $7,000 worth of Japanese ivory netsukes: Who thought both the $7,000 and the netsukes would disappear when a prospective customer is killed in a mysterious accident? All Arnold wants is to get far enough ahead in the game to open a little antiques shop on Harvard Square. So we can hardly condemn him for accepting a proposal to do a little second-story work from his friend Barney Slocum, who is so au courant when it comes to antiques and language that he knows where all of Boston's marketable knickknacks reside, and uses expressions such as "hopefully," "between you and I," and "at this moment in time." We don't even blame Arnold for selling his soul to a madman who claims to be the devil. Anything goes in the bric-a-brac trade, and Arnold's soul is surely bric-a-brac.

Once Mr. Greenan has us hooked on Arnold's problem, he seeds his story with the most bewildering set of clues to its resolution. Why does Arnold have a cousin who is an identical replica of Arnold? Why is this cousin good at karate? Why does he want Arnold to burglarize the mansion of three sisters who never go out of doors without covering their faces with veils? And how are we to distinguish the pertinent clues from what may merely be Greenan whimsy—for instance, the presence in the story of René Beauchamp, who runs himself ragged every day dusting and mopping his collection of dollhouses, or of Barney Slocum's

wife, who is put
gonistic mood"
attends the opera
wished to, we
these questions un
page of "The Bric
And one doesn't
Mr. Greenan's
much fun.

To appreciate
Mr. Greenan is
atmosphere in wh
figured ladies,
murderers are not
but amusing, one
such a book as Wil
"Magic," the 10th
by the writer who
known at the mom
written the book
for "Marathon Ma

Like "The Bric
"Magic" is extrem
begins with extrem
nal written by a ch
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a ventriloquist's d
still later turns o
keep a journal bec
other half of the
schizoid personalit

"Magic" is also
We know somethi
is going to happen
the line because th
prologue in which
tracking deer in
comes upon a c
somebody or somet
ing. And Mr. Gol
his plot so as to kee
between puzzlement
tion.

But when "Magi
and digested, it le
taste except for
It seems to have b
no other purpose t
—and unlike good
crets are all too app
performance is over
farther away one g
Bric-a-Brac Man"
special atmosphere
might even argue th
an is saying someth
about antiquity and
corruption. But th
wax ponderous over
is the very opposite

*Christopher Lehm
a book reviewer f
York Times.*

Best Se

The New York

This list is based on
more than 250 booksto
the United States. W
necessarily consecutive

FICTION

This week

1 Sleeping Murder, Agatha Christie
2 Trinity, by Leon Uri
3 Storm Warning, by Higgins
4 Slapstick, by Kurt negut
5 Touch Not the Cat, Mary Stewart
6 Dolores, by Jacqu Susann
7 Ordinary People, by Ju Guest
8 Blue Skies, No Ca by Gael Greene
9 Wednesday the Rabbi Wet, by Harry Kemelm
10 The Lonely Lady, by old Robbins

GENERAL

1 Passages, by Gail She
2 Roots, by Alex Haley
3 Your Erroneous Zones, Wayne W. Dyer
4 The Right and the Pow by Leon Jaworski
5 The Grass Is Alw Greener Over the Sep Tank, by Erma Bombe
6 Adolf Hitler, by J. Toland
7 Blind Ambition, by J W. Dean 3d
8 Fire and Ice, by Andr Tobias
9 Blood and Money, Thomas Thompson
10 A Man Called Intrep by William Stevenson

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AZURE GAIT ABAB
CANAL RISE MEGA
ASTHEWORLDTURNS
DUO CHASE ALEUT
STEN TSETSE
DESIST GRIST
ATTN AINE ATL
THEGUIDINGLIGHT
EST NOON ROAD
SILTS AGENTS
RAMATE PROS
OLIVE PARTS SRA
GENERALHOSPITAL
ENGR PEEP ENACT
TESS TAMS LARES

BRIDGE — By Alan T

In a light-hearted mood, South introduced a psychic bid of one spade when his partner's opening bid of one diamond was doubled on the diagramed deal. This is an old idea, aimed at talking the opponents out of a likely spade contract. It has fallen into disuse because experienced opponents can expose the situation without too much difficulty, usually by an immediate double, while the psychic bidder's partner may take him seriously with unfortunate results.

Not unnaturally, North raised to four spades when West did not choose to bid his clubs, and South had to suffer the consequences of his own frivolity.

East was for some reason unable to read his partner's opening heart lead as a singleton. He won with the ace and carelessly returned the nine, neglecting the obvious necessity to play the queen and pin the remaining honor in the dummy. He was astonished to see his partner ruff after declarer played low.

South had to decide whether West had made an unusual lead of the four from Q-4 doubleton or East had foolishly returned the nine from Q-9, and had reached the correct conclusion.

West was still in the dark about the heart suit, although he might have suspected the South's bid suggested five spades, and East double at least three. total of 15 cards in the

West should now hav to clubs, but he made an native shift to a low South won with the ace my, cashed two spade and ruffed a diamond. heart winner, throwing singleton club, and it over.

Sooner or later Eas score a trump trick, th and-last trick for the d who were left to argu their relative culpability disaster.

NORTH (D)
♠ A K 4 2
♡ J 10
◇ A K J 8 5 2
♣ 8

WEST
♠ 9 7 3
♡ 4
◇ Q 9 7
♣ K J 10 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ 8 6 5
♡ K 8 7 6 5 3 2
◇ 4
♣ 9 5

Neither side was vulnerab
bidding:

North	East	South
1 ◇	Dbl.	1 ♠
4 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the heart four

[illegible]

elers Top Dolphins, Cardinals Win

e Leads Attack

ve Brady

H. Nov. 15 (WP).
the usual blur be-
nging of eras was
harp focus yester-
ami Dolphins. Un-
d, when they were
Super Bowls—one
son—the Dolphins
a way to beat the
lers, although they
back Terry Brad-
game in the first
wrist injury, stop-
ns on the Miami
at the outset of the
and were trailing
y drove toward the

back Bob Griese
r defensive tackle
on third-and-six at
41 and it was all

blow shot out of
rookie quarterback,
from Boston Col-
l the shifting em-
Miami pass coverage
a 34-yard pass to
Frank Lewis. That
surance touchdown
yard line by reserve
Reggie Harrison for
, that just about
e Dolphins' last

leading by 7-3 in
rter, had gone 34
iami one-yard line.
n was stopped on
r inside linebacker
ttsburgh passed up
ttempt that would
most automatic for
its-ahead crack by

se Sacked

led a charge that
and Griese began
ball as if the
ld go the necessary
e the score.
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Chuck Noll was ask-
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I made the deci-
ch said, "because I
uld make it the way
ing the ball (258
g to 116 for the
ut I had a lot of
ien we didn't make

Associated Press.

Miami's Benny Malone evades Pittsburgh's Andy Russell.

It was the first time that the Steelers had defeated the Dolphins in four games, including a preseason contest.

The Dolphins scored in the third quarter on a 46-yard field goal by Garo Yepremian. The Steelers went 78 yards to score their winning touchdown and 86 for their first touchdown, which was made in the second quarter on a 21-yard run by Harris.

Bradshaw was injured as he unloaded an incomplete pass in the face of a pass rush by reserve tackle Don Reese of the Dolphins. Reese's lunge carried him into the quarterback after he had released the ball and Reese rolled Bradshaw over when they went down as defensive end Joe Jones of the Browns had on Oct. 10, when Bradshaw was sidelined with back and neck injuries.

Bradshaw was taken to a hospital for X-rays almost immediately and watched the game on television while waiting for the news. The X-rays were negative.

Broncos 17, Chargers 0

At San Diego, Rick Upchurch caught a 59-yard pass from Steve Ramsey for a touchdown and set up a field goal with a 38-yard punt return to lead Denver to a 17-0 victory over the Chargers.

Denver stayed in second place in the AFC's Western Division with a 6-4 record and the Chargers remained in third, 4-6, despite losing their fourth straight.

Denver scored its first touchdown after safety Steve Foley intercepted San Diego quarterback Dan Fouts's pass and returned it five yards to the Broncos' 22-yard line.

Raiders 21, Chiefs 10

At Oakland, Ken Stabler, the NFL's most successful quarterback this season, threw touchdown passes to Fred Biletnikoff and Dave Casper to lead the Raiders to a 21-10 victory over Kansas City.

The two touchdown passes gave Stabler 20 for the season, tops in the league, as the Raiders won their ninth game against a single loss.

Stabler's pass to Biletnikoff covered 32 yards for a 7-0 lead in the first quarter and his scoring throw to Casper was for 22 yards. Casper's touchdown came midway through the third quarter, when the Raiders took a 21-7 lead.

Rams Beaten By Field Goal

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 (NYT).—The Los Angeles Rams, who tried to solve their quarterback problem by starting Pat Haden, found themselves unable yesterday to solve another kind of quarterback problem—the opposing quarterback. Jim Hart, with a sensational second-half performance, guided the St. Louis Cardinals to a 30-28 victory achieved by Jim Bakken's third field goal of the game with just four seconds to play.

The victory greatly strengthened Cardinal hopes of reaching the playoffs, and left those of the Rams still in jeopardy. It also stunned most of the 64,698 ticket-buyers at the Coliseum.

Now 8-2 behind Dallas, which is 8-1 with a game against Buffalo tonight, the Cards are pretty sure of getting the wild-card berth in the National Conference even if they can't overtake Dallas for the Eastern Division title.

As for the Rams, they'll have a showdown with the 49ers next week in San Francisco. They have a 6-3-1 record (the tie with Minnesota), and will have to cling to first place to make the playoffs.

In choosing Haden over James Harris and Ron Jaworski, coach Chuck Knox was turning to his least experienced but most popular leader. Haden had been a star, on this field, at the University of Southern California before moving on to the World Football League and to Oxford (as a Rhodes scholar), and he had played earlier this season when the other two quarterbacks were hurt.

Offensively, things worked out all right, as Haden completed 10 of 17 for 172 yards, including a 65-yard strike to Harold Jackson for a 14-6 halftime lead. And he himself scored what might have been the winning touchdown on a five-yard scramble for a 28-20 lead with less than 10 minutes to play.

But he also threw a first-down, end-zone interception in the first half, and couldn't get that one extra first down that the Rams needed in the last two minutes to protect a 28-27 lead.

Hart, however, simply upstaged him. In the second half, the Cardinal quarterback hit 13 of 16 attempts for 229 yards, and two of the incompletions were on purpose, to stop the clock in the closing seconds. Seven of the 13 were caught by Ike Harris, but the one that made it all possible was a 25-yard touchdown pass to J.V. Cain with 4:23 to go, reducing the margin to one point and creating the opportunity for Bakken.

Almost lost in the shuffle was a 90-yard kickoff return for a touchdown by Cullen Bryant, opening the second half. This made the score 21-6 and should have given the Rams control of the game. But the celebrated offensive line of the Cardinals outplayed the celebrated defense of the Rams the rest of the way.

Hazards of Rhodesia, Or Golf in the Roar

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 11.—The definition of a hazard as defined in "The Rules of Golf," copyrighted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews in Scotland, may need revision for the Elephant Hills Country Club.

The course in Victoria Falls, half a mile from the Zambesi River—scene of the Southern Sun Victoria Golf Classic, which ended yesterday—had warthogs on the greens, buffalo on the fairway, a crocodile near the eighth hole and the threat of guerrillas lurking in the bush.

The local rules note that if a player is chased by an elephant, "he shall be allowed to return to his ball, which shall be played as it lies, whether or not the animal had trodden thereon."

Or, "if a player's ball lands in the droppings of an animal, such a ball may be cleaned and dropped within two club lengths, without penalty."

The tournament, which drew 38 professionals and amateurs, was almost called off because of guerrillas infiltrating from nearby Zambia. But Rhodesian golf pros Simon Hobday and Donald Gammon persuaded others to take part.

Sudden Death

British professional Nick Job was the victor yesterday in a sudden-death playoff. He scored a birdie to the par of South African pro Andries Oosthuizen on the first hole playoff. Both players had been tied at 293.

The classic was called off about two weeks ago after guerrillas attacked a motel on the outskirts of Victoria Falls, killing one person and wounding two others.

On several occasions warthogs trotted across the greens. A small herd of buffalo ignored cries of "fore" and ambled unconcerned along one of the fairways.

Security at the luxurious Elephant Hills Country Club was tight, with army patrols keeping watch on the Zambezi River, which marks a boundary of the course. The other boundary is a nature preserve, which explains why golfers are permitted to replace a ball without penalty if it falls into impossible lies, such as an elephant's footprint.

The rules state that if a player's ball hits a running warthog, it does not entitle the player to replay the shot, except when it strikes the tail, when it shall be deemed to have struck a miniature moving flagpole."

If a ball comes to rest within a tail's distance of a sleeping buffalo, "it may be removed and dropped no nearer the hole and without penalty." More than a tail length, the ball shall be played as it lies.

If a baboon picks up a ball, "the player shall be allowed to strike another ball. He shall also be allocated a time of no more than three minutes in which to retrieve his ball without penalty."

Those who took part reported seeing hippos, elephants and even a lion. Relatively tame animals were common everywhere along the course, but golfers were especially wary of a six-foot-long crocodile in a water trap close to the eighth green.

No one was reported injured.

Winningest Team in NBA

Cavaliers Edge Lakers on Shot in Last Seconds

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 15 (UPI).—The Cleveland Cavaliers, the winningest team in the NBA, does not have a player who ranks among the league's top 20 scoring leaders. Nor does it have a player who ranks in the top 10 in rebounds, assists, steals or field-goal percentage.

You get the idea, then, that the Cavaliers, who have blazed to 11 victories in 13 games, are team performers rather than individual stars.

Enter Clarence (Foots) Walker, who usually only plays about seven or eight minutes a game, but who put the finishing touches on the Los Angeles Lakers last night for a 97-95 victory.

With three seconds left in the game, Walker faked out Kareem Abdul-Jabbar by driving the lane with an option to pass the ball and scooped it into the basket for the winning points and his only goal of the game.

"It's my job to create some things on the court—to get our guys fired up," Walker said.

Of his game-winning shot, Walker said, "I knew Kareem was there but I had an option. I could have passed to Jim Chones if Kareem came to me, but he didn't and I made the shot."

Squandered Lead

For the Lakers, it was their seventh loss in a game decided by five points or less, and the third time they have squandered a sizable lead in the fourth period.

In the largely defensive game, the Lakers commanded a 13-point lead with nine minutes to go when Chones and Austin Carr combined for 19 points in the period as the Cavs outscored Los Angeles, 29-20.

"The thing that kills us is our ball handling," said Laker coach Jerry West. "It's simply atrocious. It's a disgrace we lost this game because we were unable to pass the ball to one another.

"The same people are making mistakes. It's something we work on in practice but you cannot coach this. Why our guys make passes when the pass isn't there is beyond me."

Chones finished with 23 points and Carr 14 as the Cavaliers moved 3 1 2 games ahead of New Orleans in the NBA's Central Division.

Sonics 121, Pacers 118

At Seattle, Slick Watts scored 25 points and had 15 assists to lead the SuperSonics to their 23d consecutive home-court victory, a 121-118 triumph over Indiana.

Billy Knight had kept the Pacers in the game, scoring 17 of his game-high 37 points in the fourth quarter, as Indians cut a 12-point deficit to one point with nine seconds left.

Seattle then tried to run out the clock and Indiana fouled center Tom Burleson, who converted two free throws for the Sonics' margin of victory.

Forward Bruce Seals had 21 points and 11 rebounds for Seattle, and forward Mike Bantom came off the bench to contribute 17 points.

Pistons 104, Bucks 83

At Milwaukee, Chris Ford, who was in and out of a Milwaukee hospital twice because of stomach cramps, scored 18 of his 20 points in the first half to lead Detroit to its sixth straight victory, a 104-83 triumph over the Bucks.

Ford, who became ill shortly after arriving with the team Saturday night, hit five baskets in the first quarter, all from long range, as Detroit took a 29-21 lead. He continued his long-range shooting with four more baskets in the second quarter.

Kevin Porter added 18 points for Detroit and Howard Porter 15, while rookie Alex English had a season high of 21 to lead Milwaukee. The Bucks' Gary Brokaw added 18.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Buffalo	7	4	.636	
Philadelphia	7	4	.636	—
Boston	6	5	.545	1
N.Y. Knicks	7	6	.538	1
N.Y. Nets	5	8	.385	3

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	11	2	.846	—
New Orleans	7	5	.583	3 1/2
Houston	6	5	.545	4
San Antonio	6	6	.500	4 1/2
Washington	5	7	.417	5 1/2
Atlanta	5	7	.417	5 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	9	1	.900	—
Detroit	8	6	.571	3
Kansas City	6	7	.462	4 1/2
Indiana	4	9	.308	6 1/2
Milwaukee	3	11	.214	8
Chicago	2	8	.200	7

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	7	3	.700	—
Seattle	7	6	.538	1 1/2
Los Angeles	5	7	.417	3
Golden State	4	6	.400	3
Phoenix	2	6	.250	4

Sunday's Games

Seattle 121, Indiana 118 (Watts 25, Seals 21; Knight 37, Roundfield [illegible]).

Cleveland 97, Los Angeles 95 (Chones 23, Smith 16; Russell [illegible], Abdul-Jabbar [illegible]).

Detroit 104, Milwaukee 83 (Ford 20, K. Porter 18; English 21, Brokaw 18).

In NHL Action

Black Hawks Beat Kings on 50-Foot Goal

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Black Hawk defenseman Phil Russell says he thinks teammate Grant Mulvey actually put in the goal that gave Chicago a 5-4 victory over Los Angeles last night, although Russell was credited with the 50-foot shot.

"I honestly think the puck was ticked in by Mulvey, but he's such a big friendly guy he wouldn't say 'boo,'" Russell said.

Coach Billy Reay and Chicago fans were just glad that the shot went in the net.

"We didn't beat the Kings on our ice last year, so it was a pleasure to see Phil Russell's shot beat them tonight," Reay said. "I can't remember the last time we went through a game without a penalty, but that helps a lot.

"The Kings worked hard; they're good skaters and they had a lead, but I'd have to say Alain Daigle's late second-period goal was the key," Reay said.

Los Angeles took a 4-3 lead on goals by Mike Murphy, Marcel Dionne and Tommy Williams, but Daigle converted Pit Martin's centering pass to tie it up with only two minutes left in the second period.

The victory gave Chicago a two-point bulge over idle St. Louis in the Smythe Division.

Barons 3, Capitals 2

At Landover, Md., Mike Christie's goal 15 seconds into the third period lifted Cleveland to a 3-2 victory over Washington.

Christie's goal was the first for the defenseman this season and came after the teams had played a scoreless second period.

Wayne Merrick had put Cleveland in front 1-0 at 5:39 of the first period, but rookie Doug Patey and Bob Sirois countered with goals to give Washington a 2-1 advantage.

Sabres 4, North Stars 4

At Buffalo, Craig Ramsay's shot from in front of the net deflected off Minnesota goaltender Pete Lopresti for a score with less than eight minutes left in the game to give the Sabres a 4-4 tie with Minnesota.

Ramsay's goal, on a power play, came after a feed from Richard Martin. It deflected off Lopresti high into the air and the goaltender couldn't find it until it fell behind him and bounced into the net.

Bruins 5, Rockies 3

At Boston, Peter McNab scored two goals, including the game-winner, and added an assist, leading the streaking Bruins to a come-from-behind 5-3 victory over Colorado.

McNab's goals, giving him 17 in as many games, stretched Boston's unbeaten streak to five and increased its lead over Buffalo to seven points in the Adams Division.

With Colorado leading, 3-2 on two goals by Paul Gardner, Bobby Schmautz took a pass from McNab and tied it at 2:47 of the final period on a 40-foot wrist shot that beat a screened Michel Plasse high to his glove side.

Penguins 5, Rangers 1

At New York, second-period goals by Pierre Larouche, Wayne Bianchin and Jean Pronovost lifted Pittsburgh to a 5-1 victory over the Rangers, who lost their seventh consecutive home game.

The losing streak breaks a club record of six set during the 1946-47 season. The Penguins, playing wide-open hockey, jumped to a first-period lead on goals by Ron Stackhouse and Rick Kehoe.

WHA Standings

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Cincinnati	10	4	2	22	57	50
Quebec	11	5	0	22	77	55
New England	5	7	2	12	42	49
Indianapolis	5	9	2	12	44	72
Minnesota	4	10	3	11	56	62
Birmingham	5	12	1	11	62	84

WEST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	11	6	0	22	83	51
Houston	9	6	2	20	61	45
Phoenix	9	7	1	18	65	79
San Diego	8	7	2	18	59	60
Calgary	7	7	1	15	52	48
Edmonton	6	9	0	12	42	59

Sunday's Games

Winnipeg 2, Calgary 0 (Lesuk, Lindh).

Phoenix 6, San Diego 2 (Gray 3, Tamminen, Cormier, Tiorek; Devine 2, Ferguson).

Indianapolis 3, Quebec 1 (Leclerc, Harris, Karlander; Tardif).

Ender Out of the Swim

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—East German swimming star Kornelia Ender, 18, who won four gold medals and a silver at the Montreal Olympic Games, has retired from competition, the official ADN News Agency reported.

With 17-Game Winning Streak

gers Likely to Get Bowl Berth

n S. White Jr.

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nches ignited a free-for-all that was quickly broken up by coaches and police officers. The officials ordered Dorsett out and charged both teams with unsportsmanlike conduct, which automatically nullified the play and Dorsett's two-yard gain.

So, instead of 201 or more yards rushing, Dorsett had to settle for 199. He still has 31 games with 200 or more yards rushing and only one regular-season game left in his career.

Bowl Berth

Pittsburgh now seems headed for the Sugar Bowl, where the Panthers would play Georgia on Jan. 1. The Bulldogs assured themselves of the Southeastern Conference title and the resulting host's berth at the Sugar Bowl by beating Auburn, 28-0. Although the Orange Bowl is still in the running, the feeling was strong in Pittsburgh this weekend that the Panthers would accept the New Orleans trip.

Al Romano, the all-America middle guard on Pitt's fine defense, said he wanted to go to the Sugar Bowl. In fact, he said he was trying hard to convince the 10 Miami natives on the Pitt team that "you can go home any time, but maybe this will be your only chance in a lifetime to get to New Orleans."

Texas Tech easily beat Southern Methodist, 34-7, to keep a perfect record, and Maryland had little trouble beating Clemson, 20-0, to extend the Terps' mark to 10-0. These two winners will be in bowl games, with Texas Tech in the Cotton Bowl if it continues this way and wins the title in the Southwest Athletic Conference. If Pitt selects the Sugar Bowl, Maryland should be a good Orange Bowl candidate.

The Big-Eight Conference champion acts as the Orange Bowl host, and that presents a problem. After another surprise Saturday in that league, five teams are tied for the lead with Big-Eight records of 4-2. These are Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa State, Colorado and Oklahoma State. The shock was Iowa State's 37-28 triumph over Nebraska. One thing is certain: Unless the Orange Bowl gets Pittsburgh, it will have two of the lowest-ranked teams in its history.

Penn State, meanwhile, kept alive the possibility of a bowl invitation by defeating Miami of Florida, 21-7.

Division Playoffs

C.W. Post lost to Lehigh, 17-10, but still received a bid for the first round of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division III playoffs. The Pioneers will play Towson State of Maryland this Saturday at Brookville on Long Island.

While all these big and small teams think of and plan for post-season games, the eight Ivy League teams are finished. For the first time in the league's history, Brown won a piece of the title, by beating Columbia, 28-17, with two fourth-quarter touchdowns. These Bruins could not quite gain the title outright, because Yale beat Harvard, 21-7, to share the crown. Brown beat Yale in the opening game of the season, but the Bruins slipped on a day of heavy rain and lost to Pennsylvania in their fourth game of the season. Pennsylvania managed only two other victories this year and finished by losing to Cornell.

Bills Seek Confidence-Builder As Cowboys Head for a Title

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The Buffalo Bills came to Texas yesterday and found snow awaiting them. But the Dallas Cowboys hope to warm things up for the visitors when the two clubs meet tonight.

A rare November snowstorm blitzed north Texas during the weekend and, when the Cowboys went out for a brief practice session, they had to romp around the edges of a two-inch snowfall that drifted down through the roof of Texas Stadium.

It will be chilly but the precipitation is expected to end by the time the Cowboys and Bills meet.

Dallas, 8-1, hopes to move a step closer to an NFC East Division title and its 10th playoff appearance in the last 11 years. Buffalo is just trying for a confidence builder, something the Bills have not had much of during their 2-7 season.

The Cowboys will be coming off their worst performance of the season—a 9-3 victory over the New York Giants.

"Hopefully that kind of game will not happen two times in a row," said Dallas coach Tom Landry. "The kind of game we played against New York usually happens when you are playing a team that is down and you have just played an emotional game.

"But it has been my experience that after you are flat for one game you will get back up for the next."

That would be bad news for the Bills, whose offense has been decimated by the loss of quarterback Joe Ferguson and fullback Jim Braxton along with the less than spectacular year put in thus far by O.J. Simpson.

"I'm sure O.J. will get our attention," Landry said. "You don't stop him. You just try to slow him down."

Dallas quarterback Roger Staubach, still wearing tape on the little finger of his right hand because of a broken bone in the pinky and having been weakened by the flu last week, will start for the Cowboys.

Landry is hoping to see some signs of a rejuvenated offense, which has been slowed of late by a stagnant running game and an unusual number of dropped passes.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Baltimore	8	2	0	.800	293	170
New England	7	3	0	.700	242	178
Miami	5	5	0	.500	182	174
N.Y. Jets	3	7	0	.300	110	232
Buffalo	2	7	0	.222	181	182

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Cincinnati	8	2	0	.800	243	141
Pittsburgh	6	4	0	.600	240	119
Cleveland	6	4	0	.600	199	218
Houston	4	6	0	.400	176	193

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Oakland	9	1	0	.900	216	194
Denver	6	4	0	.600	242	135
San Diego	4	6	0	.400	181	218
Kansas City	3	7	0	.300	188	298
Tampa Bay	0	10	0	.000	88	286

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	8	1	0	.889	210	119
St. Louis	8	2	0	.800	244	201
Washington	6	4	0	.600	187	177
Philadelphia	3	7	0	.300	124	200
N.Y. Giants	1	9	0	.100	91	193

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Minnesota	8	1	1	.850	222	130
Chicago	5	5	0	.500	179	157
Detroit	4	6	0	.400	194	152
Green Bay	4	6	0	.400	165	226

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Los Angeles	6	3	1	.650	218	156
San Francisco	6	4	0	.600	213	131
New Orleans	3	7	0	.300	175	232
Atlanta	3	7	0	.300	121	198
Seattle	2	8	0	.200	169	289

Sunday's Results

New Orleans 17, Detroit 16.
Chicago 24, Green Bay 13.
Cincinnati 31, Houston 27.
New England 21, Baltimore 14.
Cleveland 24, Philadelphia 3.
Atlanta 21, San Francisco 16.
Minnesota 27, Seattle 21.
N.Y. Jets 34, Tampa Bay 0.
N.Y. Giants 12, Washington 9.
Pittsburgh 14, Miami 3.
Oakland 21, Kansas City 10.
Denver 17, San Diego 0.
St. Louis 30, Los Angeles 28.

Monday's Game

Buffalo at Dallas, night.

Japan Beats S. Korea In Davis Cup Contest

SEOUL, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Japan beat South Korea, 3-2, in the second round of the 1977 Davis Cup Eastern Zone preliminary matches today. Japan meets India in the third round in December.

Japan took the two opening singles and a doubles match to clinch the victory with a 3-0 record but then lost the two consolation singles matches, making the final score 3-2.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Islanders	12	2	3	27	66	35
Philadelphia	8	5	3	19	62	54
Atlanta	7	7	5	19	59	62
N.Y. Rangers	6	10	2	14	69	74

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	9	8	2	20	58	57
St. Louis	9	8	0	18	54	68
Minnesota	5	11	2	12	48	77
Vancouver	5	13	1	11	46	75
Colorado	4	12	2	10	43	59

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	13	3	3	29	92	42
Los Angeles	8	8	6	22	69	61
Pittsburgh	6	7	5	17	55	64
Washington	5	10	2	12	49	70
Detroit	4	9	3	11	44	56

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday's Games

Boston 5, Colorado 3 (McNab 2, Schmautz, Jonathan, Marcotte; Gardner 2, Paiement).

Chicago 5, Los Angeles 4 (Hull 2, Russell, Daigle, Mulvey; Dionne, Carr, Murphy, Williams).

Cleveland 3, Washington 2 (Merrick, MacAdam, Christie; Sirois, Patey).

Pittsburgh 5, New York Rangers 1 (Stackhouse, Kehoe, Bianchin, Larouche, Pronovost; Murdoch).

Minnesota 4, Buffalo 4 (Jarry, Hogaboam, Sharpley, Perreault, Martin, Savard, Perreault, Ramsay).

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Belgium .... B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) .$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.30
Dubai (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) .F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany .....D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain .£St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ...Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) .$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy .... Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ..... $	273.00	136.50	75.00

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Korea (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) .....$	229.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ...... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air).N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air).$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) .. $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) .$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ..Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,813.00
Sri Lanka (air) . $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) . S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ...S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.50
U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ......$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) .$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ... .$	228.00	114.00	63.00

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[illegible]

Art Buchwald

The People Speak

WASHINGTON—Not everyone was running for president of the United States this year. I have a friend named Jerry Altshuler who ran for county clerk in Oklahoma City. A county clerk, as I understand it, is in charge of recording records, deeds, births, deaths and legal papers that must be filed in the county courthouse. It is not a very glamorous job, nor does it pay very well. But Jerry, as a good citizen, decided to run for it anyway, if for nothing else than to prove to himself he could get elected to something.

Buchwald

He formed a committee consisting mostly of relatives, raised a few thousand dollars through friends and started his campaign.

What Jerry wasn't prepared for was the citizenry of Oklahoma City, who were not too concerned with how good he was at county clerking but wanted to know where he stood on the issues.

"How do you feel about abortion?" was one of the first questions Jerry was asked at a church meeting.

He responded, "The county clerk's office will not be concerned with abortion. I believe abortion is a matter between a woman and her congressman, her senator, her doctor, her church and the Supreme Court of the United States."

He was loudly booed.

"What do you plan to do about unemployment?" a union man asked him at a rally.

"As county clerk I will keep accurate records of all unemployment in the area."

He was booed again.

Jerry found himself in front of an ethnic group and a man in the audience stood up and said, "What will you do if the Soviet Union invades Yugoslavia?"

It was a question that his campaign manager had not prepared him for. He said off the top of his head, "I would immediately notify someone at the Pentagon."

This did not satisfy his audience. "Why should you tip your hand to the Soviets as to what you would do?"

"There isn't much the county clerk of Oklahoma City can do if the Soviets invade Yugoslavia," Jerry protested.

He was booed again.

Jerry had a meeting with his staff members who were worried that he had put himself on the defensive. They concluded that he had to put forward an affirmative program that would win the hearts and minds of the people of Oklahoma City. They suggested that he promise, if elected, that he would institute a new computerized system in the county recorder's office and microfilm all outdated files to save space and the taxpayers' money.

He presented his plan at a news conference covered by one reporter from a weekly paper. Then Jerry opened the conference to questions.

The reporter asked, "How do you feel about nuclear energy?"

"That's not my department," Jerry responded tersely.

"Then you refuse to take a stand on all environmental issues?" the reporter said.

"My staff is now working on a position paper on that," Jerry replied, "and it will be released next week."

"What about the Panama Canal?"

"I promise that as long as I am county clerk of Oklahoma City the Panama Canal will remain a part of the United States."

The headline in the next edition of the weekly paper read: "Altshuler Refuses to Discuss Soviet Wheat Embargo."

I wish I could tell you that Jerry won his election for county clerk. But he lost, as did so many other people in this election. He wrote me, "I don't know if it was the abortion issue or my stand on Yugoslavia or the Panama Canal. But when you're running for county clerk I guess the electorate expects you to be all things to all people. The people have spoken. I shall now retire to private life and only pray that the legal papers of this great county for the next four years will be filed in alphabetical order."

U.S. Agency Proposes Wine Labeling Rules

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The government has proposed a new truth-in-labeling regulation for U.S.-made wine, featuring a government seal, the month and year of bottling and specifications for the types of grapes that can be used.

Officials of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will hold hearings on the proposal.

'I was worried that students were going through here and coming out without any common structure of education... The world has become a Tower of Babel in which we have lost the possibility of common discourse and shared values.'

Harvard Seeks the Common Denominator

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK (NYT).—Two years ago Henry Rosovsky, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard University, issued a widely publicized appeal for the reformation of undergraduate education.

"At the moment, to be an educated man or woman doesn't mean anything," he wrote. "It may mean that you've designed your own curriculum; it may mean that you know all about urban this or rural that. But there is no common denominator."

Last week Harvard took a step toward the first major overhaul of its liberal arts program since the famous "Education in a Free Society" report in 1945 laid the groundwork for Harvard's "general education" program.

In a 19-page annual report to his faculty, Dean Rosovsky described his ideas on how to restore what he termed in an interview "the possibility of common discourse among educated people."

Simultaneously, a faculty task force on core curriculum released its own proposals on how to translate these goals into curriculum offerings.

Requirements

The documents come at a time when virtually every major liberal arts college is re-examining its curriculum. Many of them that abandoned "generalization" requirements in the 1960s are restoring them. Those that retained strict requirements are asking new questions about their content.

The debate over the nature of a modern liberal arts education promises to be one of the major issues in U.S. higher education for the next year or two.

Most of the general dissatisfaction with liberal arts curriculum today develops from the erosion of "general education" requirements. These requirements normally mean that, to graduate, a student must take a certain number of courses each in the humanities, the social sciences and the natural sciences.

Although there were major exceptions, such as Columbia and Princeton Universities, many schools abandoned or greatly eased these rules under pressure from students seeking more freedom. Harvard maintained its "general education" program in principle but allowed students so many options for meeting requirements that they virtually lost their meaning.

"An educational nutritionist would say that we were no longer requiring a balanced diet," said James Wright, professor of government who was chairman of the task force.

In his report to the faculty, Dean Rosovsky locates the problem not so much in pressures by students or the general proliferation of knowledge as in the deliberate decision of the university in the postwar period to broaden its constituency.

"At a time when it is fashionable to mock the real achievements of American democracy," Dean Rosovsky writes, "it may be worth stressing that Harvard and other 'elite' institutions transformed themselves as a consequence of deliberate policies: providing generous scholarships, recruiting nationally in public and private schools, and—not least important—awarding faculty positions solely on the basis of academic merit."

The social consequence of this decision, Dean Rosovsky argues, was the destruction of the homogeneity that once marked elite institutions.

"Inevitably," he says, "the concept of a 'typical Harvard student' has become almost meaningless." Another consequence of this and other trends, though, has been the loss of common academic objectives.

"I was worried that students were going through here and coming out without any common structure of education," Dean Rosovsky said in an interview. "The world has become a Tower of Babel in which we have lost the possibility of common discourse and shared values."

Precision

In his report, which brings together the ideas of seven faculty groups that have been studying these issues since his letter in 1974, Dean Rosovsky offers half a dozen principles for re-establishing "a common basis for intellectual discourse."

Some are traditional and were never seriously challenged, even in the 1960s. For example, he says that an educated person "must be able to communicate with precision, cogency and force."

Likewise, he or she "should have achieved depth in some field of knowledge" and should have a "critical appreciation of the ways in which we gain knowledge and understanding of the universe, of society and of ourselves."

This means, in terms of curriculum requirements, that an educated person should have an "informed acquaintance" with the following:

- "The mathematical and experimental methods" of the natural sciences,
- The "main forms of analysis" and the "historical and quantitative techniques" used in modern social sciences,
- "Some of the important scholarly, literary and artistic achievements of the past" and
- "The major religious and philosophical conceptions of man."

Other principles, however, were not part of earlier definitions of liberal education and reflect what Dean Rosovsky sees as the particular needs of the world today. The most frequent criticism of the "general education" of the past was that, however broad it might have been in terms of disciplines, it still operated within the parameters of the classical Western culture.

Dean Rosovsky's report and the ideas of the various study groups now go to the faculty of arts and sciences for consideration, and the debate over any major curricular changes is expected to last at least a year.

SHARING A BIRTHDAY—Pauline Mehring and Mamie Eisenhower Sunday in Gettysburg, Pa. The widow of President Dwight Eisenhower turned 80; Pauline turned 9.

UPI.

PEOPLE: *Austrian Hang-Glide Lost at Kilimanjaro*

Charter planes and helicopters were searching Monday for an Austrian who tried to hang-glide off Mount Kilimanjaro Friday. Hubert Kuehr, 38, launched himself from the summit of the 19,340-foot mountain, intending to glide down into the grounds of the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center in Moshi, Tanzania, but winds blew him off course. The Austrian Embassy in Nairobi chartered two planes and a helicopter to help in the search.

* * *

George Burns, the octogenarian singer and comedian, was living it up—that's the title of his just-published autobiography—at a 21 Club luncheon the other day and promoting his television special to be seen in December. "My show follows Bing Crosby's," said Burns. "We have a deal. He doesn't sing 'Red Rose Rag' and I don't fool around with 'White Christmas.'" About passing the 80-year-old mark, Burns said: "I don't believe in getting old—that's for young people. But the nice thing about growing old is you can't get sick anymore—you've had everything."

The other day actor Bill Holden was talking with Guy Flatley of The New York Times about his role in "Network," a new film about television, and it feels to be going is an inevitable pro said. "I surely would grow younger. The come, the more you bank account of much richer. In described as a crag aged man, and I can truth of that. It's description."

And meanwhile, Lenya was talking John Corry. She has content to "sit back royalties the way so do," she said. Miss of the late Kurt talent for the present. "All those actors who say, 'I'm 53!' then think it's an I think they act said. She is 77 and in the film version Tough."

* * *

Winner of this year Prize, France's most literary accolade, Grainville, 29, a teacher. His award-wi is titled "Les Flambo gets a mere 50 fran award guarantees big

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